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ABSTRACT

A teaching guide containing 24 lessons in intermediate- and advanced-level Hausa contains materials developed in a U.S. Department of Education sponsored Advanced Hausa Institute. The lessons contain teacher notes, a dialogue, and notes on related grammar and vocabulary. (MSE)

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HAUSAR YAU DA KULLUM

INTERMEDIATE AND ADVANCED LESSONS IN HAUSA LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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A companion volume of exercises to accompany these lessons is being made available at about the same time as this text. The authors would sincerely appreciate comments and suggestions from readers.

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LESSON 1

KARON BUBA DA 'YAN SANDA

Wata rana wani mutum mai suna Buba ya kama hanyarsa ta zuwa Zaria don ya ziyarci gida. Yana cikin tafiya a motarsa sai ya gamu da 'yan sanda. Sai 'yan sandan suka tsayar da shi saboda su duba lasinsa da kuma takardun mota. Can sai wani ɗan sanda ya nufo Buba.

ziyara, visit

tsayar, stop
lasin, license

nufa, head toward

Dan Sanda: Malam, barka dai!

B: Yauwa, sannu da aiki.

D: Ina zuwa ne, Malam?

B: Zan tafi Zaria ne.

D: Ina takardun mota?

B: Ga su.

D: Ina lasin?

B: Ai ba ni da lasin, sai lana.

D: Ba ka da lasin?

B: I, ba ni da shi.

D: Me ya sa kake tuƙi kai kaɗai, ba tare da wani direba mai lasin kusa da kai ba?

tuƙi, driving
kaɗai, alone

B: Na yi ƙoƙari in sami wani direba, amma ban samu ba. Ni kuma, ina so lallai in zo in duba gida.

D: Ba shakka, ka san ka yi laifi babba. Saboda haka, yi fakin wuri ɗaya.

fakin, parking

B: Ya kama a yi man afuwa, ba zan ƙara ba.

afuwa, forgiveness

D: A'a! Yanzu ma zan bar ka ka tafi, amma zan ƙwace takardun motarka. Kuma ka zo caji ofis na Sabon Garin Zaria, ka same ni.

ƙwace, confiscate
caji ofis, police station

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B: To, ba laifi. Amma idan wasu suka sake tsayar da ni fa?

D: Ai ga wata takarda da zan ba ka, sai ka nuna musu. Za su bar ka ka tafi.

B: To, yaushe zan same ka a caji ofis din?

D: Rana ita yau, wato ranar Litinin ke nan. Kuma sunana Saja Audu.

rana ita yau, one week from today
saja, sergeant

B: Allah ya kai mu. A tashi lafiya.

BUBA A CAJI OFIS

Da rana ta kewayo, sai Buba ya kama hanya, ya nufi ofishin 'yan sanda, wato caji ofis na Sabon Garin Zaria.

kewaya, go around

Buba: Don Allah, ina neman Saja Audu ne.

Kofur: Ga shi can tsaye, kusa da kanta.

kanta, counter

B: Shi ne kuwa! Na gode.

Dan Sanda: Yauwa, Malam, har an zo!

B: Allah ya kawo mu.

D: To, sai mu tafi wurin Sufeto. Yana nan a ciki.

sufeto, inspector

B: To, bisimilla.

D: Ranka ya dade, ga mutumin da muka kama nan, ba shi da lasin sai lana, kuma yana tuki, shi kadai. Kuma, mun kama shi ne ya baro Kano, zai taho Zaria satin da ya shige.

Sufeto: Yanzu Malam, me ya sa kuke irin wannan abu? Kun san doka, amma ku riƙa karya ta.

riƙa, keep on
karya, break

B: A gaskiya, na san na yi kuskure, yallaɓai.

kuskure, mistake
yallaɓai (polite address to superior)

S: Kai Saja, sai a kai shi wurin alƙalin Tudun Wada don ya yi masa hukunci.

hukunci, sentence

D: An gama, ranka ya dade! Ai sai mu tafi, Malam.

B: To, bisimilla.

BUBA DA ALKALI

Bayan kamar rabin awa, sai Buba da Saja suka isa wurin alkalkin Tudun Wada. Saja ya ba da wasu takardu, sannan ya fito waje, ya tsaya tare da Buba. Bayan minti arba'in da biyar, sai alkalin ya sa aka kirawo Buba.

Alkali: Kai ne aka kama ka ranarr Litinin da ta shige, ba ka da lasin?

B: I, ni ne, Allah ya gafarta Malam.

A: Ka san wannan ba daidai ba ne, ko?

B: I, Allah ya gafarta Malam.

A: To, kana da abin da za ka ce?

B: Abin da zan ce kurum, shi ne na yi kokari in sami direba, amma ban dace ba. Kuma ni, ya kama ni tilas in taho gida.

kurum, only
dace, be successful
ya kama ni, I was obliged

A: Kai mutumin ina ne?

B: Ai, ni dan cikin birin Zaria ne.

A: A wace unguwa?

unguwa, neighborhood

B: A unguwar Albarkawa.

A: A wane gida?

B: Ai ni dan gidan Malam Sule ne.

A: Kai kane ne ga Bala da Musa da Binta?

B: Haka ne, Allah ya gafarta Malam.

Sai Alkali ya juya wurin magatakardarsa, ya ce:

juya, turn
magatakarda, court

recorder

A: An taßa kama Buba da wani laifi? **taßa**, have done previously

Magatakarda ya duba littafinsa, ya ce:

M: Ai, ba a taßa kawo shi nan ba, Allah ya gafarta Malam.

Alkali ya dubi Buba, ya ce:

A: To, saboda wannan shi ne laifinka na farko, zan yi maka tarar Naira sittin. Idan ka biya, za a ba ka takardunka. Amma daga yau, kada ka kara. **na farko**, first
tara, fine
kara, do again

B: Ai ba zan kara ba. Na gode kwarai.

A: To, shi ke nan.

GRAMMAR

1. 'While'.

The meaning 'while' can be rendered in Hausa by:

Progressive + **sai** + Relative Completive

E.g.:

Yana cikin tafiya a motarsa, sai ya gamu da 'yan sanda
While he was traveling in his car, he met up with the police

Suna wasa, sai suka ga maciji
While they were playing, they saw a snake

Tana cikin ɗinkin ke nan, sai allurar ta karye
She was in the midst of her sewing when the needle broke

2. **can** referring to time

(i) Before **sai**, **can** can be used to mean something like **bayan an juma kaɗan.**
E.g.:

Can sai wani ɗan sanda ya nufo Buba
After a while, a policeman came up to Buba

Can sai ga Fati ta taho
After some time, Fati came

(ii) Before other time expressions, **can** is used to refer to passage of a relatively longer period of time. E.g.:

Can tsakar dare Buba ya taho
It was as late as midnight that Buba arrived

Can shekarun baya aka kashe wani jarumi
It was many years ago that a certain hero was killed

Zan zo can cikin damina
I will come much later, during the rainy season

3. **idan**

idan can be followed by either the relative or the non-relative completive. When followed by a relative completive, this can leave more room for uncertainty. For example, the clause:

Idan wasu suka sake tsayar da ni fa?

would be aopropriately translated

What if others should stop me also?

4. Auxiliary verbs.

Certain verbs have a special meaning when used before a verbal noun or a noun describing action. Among these are the following, which have the normal meanings on their right:

sake	change
rika	hold
taba	touch
kara	increase

Examples:

Amma idan wasu suka sake tsayar da ni fa?
But what if others should stop me again?

Ku rika zuwa makaranta in kuna so ku karu
Keep on going to school if you want to improve yourselves

Ban taba ganin Halima ta gaji ba
I've never seen Halima tired

Za ki kara shan ruwa yanzu?
Will you drink some more water now?

5. **din.**

The definite or emphatic marker **din** appears with words which do not normally have a definite form. E.g.:

caji ofis din
Audu din
wannan din
haka din
abin-da-muka-samu din

6. Grade 5.

Note that the irregular verbs **bari** and **tafi** take the regular Grade 5 ending:

baro
taho

7. **satin da ya shige** = **satin da ya wuce**
= **makon da ya wuce**
= **makon jiya**

8. Ellipsis of **yi**.

After the progressive marker, even the relative form **ke**, it is possible to leave out the verbal noun **yi** when an object complement follows. E.g.:

Me ya sa kuke irin wannan abu?

(Ana ruwa.) Ruwa ake?

9. Questions introduced by **Me ya sa?**

Note that the relative form is used after **Me ya sa:**

Me ya sa kuke irin wannan abu?
Me ya sa kika aikata irin wannan abu?

Thus, **me ya sa** is treated just like **don me**, in the sense that it takes the relative form of the aspect marker.

10. Subjunctive habituals.

The subjunctive **ku** has a habitual meaning in the following sentence:
Kun san doka, amma ku rika karya ta

Often this habitual meaning is signalled by **sai**. E.g.:

Kun san ba a son haka, amma sai ku yi

VOCABULARY

1. Synonyms for **ba shakka**, no doubt.

lallai
ba wai
ba tantama
ba ja
tabbas
hakika
haƙiƙa

Examples:

Ba shakka, ka yi laifi
Ba wai, kin yi laifi
Lallai, na yi laifi
Haƙiƙa, sun yi laifi

2. Difference between **kuskure** 'mistake', and **laifi**, 'fault'.

kuskure is an inadvertent error, while in most cases **laifi** would refer to something one knowingly did wrong.

PRACTICAL HAUSA

Addressing Superiors.

1. **Allah ya gafarta Malam** is said to one's teacher or to a learned person. Short form: **Gafarta Malam.**

2. **Ranka ya daɗe** and **yallaɓai** are used with anyone in a higher social or political position than oneself. For example, they are used by a messenger to an officer, a clerk to a chief executive, an emir's subject to an emir.

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LESSON TWO

AURE A KASAR HAUSA

Hira a Gidan Tanko

Malam Tanko yana zaune a falon gidansa, yana sauraron abokansa Malam Barau da Mr. Ayo su zo domin su ci abincin dare. To da ma ya gayyace su ne da su zo tun satin da ya wuce. Yana ta zancen zuci da kuma tunanin za su zo ko ba za su zo ba, can sai ga Malam Barau ya iso.

falo, parlor
sauraro, listening
gayyata, invite
zancen zuci, thinking to oneself

Barau: Salamu alaikum.

Tanko: Alaikas salamu. Bismilla, shigo mana.

tarar, find
canza kamarsa, changed his appearance
yi jagwalam, look destitute

B: (Ya shigo ya tarar da Tanko ya canza kamarsa, kamar ba shi ba.) Tanko, yaya na gan ka haka ka yi jagwalam sai ka ce wanda aka aiko wa da mutuwa?

T: Kai dai bari, Barau, ba a cewa komai. Na rasa inda zan sa kaina. Ka je nan an yi ma surutu, ka je can an zazzage ka. Duk ko'ina ya yi zafi.

surutu, excessive talking
zaga, abuse

B: To me ya faru ne? Ka ba ni labari ko na iya yin wani abu domin tsakaninmu bubu rufi.

rufi, concealment

T: Wallahi maganar aure ce. Ko'ina na je ana yi mini surutu wai na ki yin aure, ga duk abokaina nan da 'ya'ya. Dazun nan na je gida sai na tarar da yayata, ta yi ta zagina wai ni mutumin banza ne, shashasha wanda bai san inda yake yi masa ciwo ba.

dazu, a very short while ago
yaya, older sister
shashasha, fool

B: A gaskiya suna yi ma fada ne domin ka shiga turbar da jama'a za su dinga girmama ka da kuma daukanka da martaba. Ka ji dai Hausawa na cewa mutum rabi ya ke, bai kai daya ba, idan ba shi da aure. A yanzu watakila ba a fiya gayyatarka radin suna ko daurin aure ba. Galibi sai dai ka ji labari.

ma = maka
turba, road, way
girmama, respect
martaba, high rank
radin suna, naming ceremony
galibi, in most cases

T: Lallai kuwa maganarka gaskiya ce. Wallahi ka

ga jiya alhamis aka yi ɗaurin auren yaron nan Shehu, amma ka ga ba a gaya mini ba. Ga shi kuma wai muna maƙwabtaka da iyayensa.

maƙwabtaka, neighborliness

B: To, ba ka ji!

T: To ai sha'anin aure ne yanzu da wahala. Ga shi babu kuɗi. Yanzu yaya zan yi ke nan?

sha'ani, affair

B: Ai ba wani abu da za ka ce. Aure abu ne mai sauƙi. Da ka fara sai ka ga Allah yana ta taimakonka. Da ma ya ce "Tashi na taimake ka."

T: To ai yanzu aure ne da ka fara nema sai wani attajiri ya zo ya yanke ma wuya.

attajiri, rich person
wuya, neck

B: A'a, sai dai idan 'yar ƙananan mutane ka nema, ko kuma da ma yarinyar ba so na gaskiya take yi maka ba.

Zuwan Ayo da Budurwarsa

Barau na gama wannan magana sai suka ji sallama haɗe da ƙwanƙwasa ƙofa.

haɗe, combined
ƙwanƙwasa, knock

Ayo: Salamu alaikum. Ko masu gidan na nan?

Tanko da Barau: Alaikas salamu.

A: Tanko, a gafarce ni, na zo a makare. Na biya ta wajen budurwata Fati. To bayan na faɗa mata zan zo wajenka, shi ne ta ce tana so ita ma ta zo saboda tana so ta gan ka. Saboda labarinka da take ji a wajena.

gafarta, excuse
a makare, late
budurwa, fiancee

T: Ah! Wallahi kar ka damu. Na yi murna matuƙa da kuka zo tare.

matuƙa, exceedingly

A: Fati, yau ga Tanko, kuma wannan shi ma aminina ne, sunansa Barau.

amini, best friend

F: Sannunku da hutawa. Yaya aiki?

Tanko da Barau: Wallahi, aiki, mun gode Allah.

F: To madalla.

T: To bisimilla, ku zauna mana.

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Ayo da Fati: Madalla, mun gode.

T: To jama'a, tun da kowa ya iso, ai sai mu fara ko?

Barau da Ayo da Fati: Ai kuwa ya dace. To

dace, fit, suit

bisimilla.

Bayanin Aure

A: (bayan ya kai loma daya baki) Af! Barau, da na zo ina yin sallama na ga kana ta magana. Maganar siyasa kuke yi ne?

loma, loaf

siyasa, politics

B: A;a, ko kadan. Ai muna maganar aure ne.

A: Ka ga kuwa ina da jahilcin yadda aurenku na Hausawa yake.

jahilci, ignorance

T: Au! Tun da yake haka ne, bari na yi ma bayaninsa.

B: Haba, Tanko. Kai da ba ka da aure, yaya za ka iya yin bayaninsa? Ka kyale ni na yi.

kyale, allow

T: A'a, to Allah ya ba mai aure hakuri. To, ba mu bayanin.

B: To, Mr. Ayo. Ka ga dai shi aure ga Hausawa, ba ya tabbata, sai da amincewa da yarda tsakanin saurayi da budurwa. Sai kuma da waliyai da shaidu.

tabbata, be confirmed
amince, agree
saurayi, fiance
waliyai, persons who give bride away
shaidu, witnesses
sadaki, brideprice

Tanko: To ai ka manta da maganar sadaki.

B: Ka ji ka. Ka bari na mutu kafin ka binne ni!

ka ji ka, listen to the irrelevant thing you're saying

T: To sai ka ci gaba.

binne, bury

Barau: To, Ayo, idan an gama wannan yarjejeniya aka ba da sadaki, to sai a daura aure. Ko da yake auren iri-iri ne.

yarjejeniya, agreement

A: Au! Ni, ji nake iri daya ne kawai.

B: Ai akwai su da yawa. Daga ire-irensu dai akwai kamar na sadaka da na gwajin hali da na sa-daka da dai sauransu.

sadaka, alms
gwajin hali, testing

A: To, ko za ka ba mu ƙarin bayani a kan ɗaya daga ciki? Musamman ma na sadaka.

B: I, ƙwarai kuwa. Ka ga dai shi auren sadaka ba wai ana nufin yarinyar ake bayar wa sadaka ba--kamar yadda za ka ba almajiri sadakar kwabo ko sisi ba. Shi dai wannan aure sadakin ne ubɗn yarinyar yake ba mai neman 'yar tasa sadakar kuɗin. Kuma dole sai ya bayyana wa jama'a don su shaida cewa ya ba ta wannan kuɗin ne sadaka.

A: Ko ana yin irin wannan aure a yanzu?

B: Kwarai. Har kwanan gobe. Sai dai yana ɗan canzawa. Domin a yanzu idan an ba mutum sadaka sai ya kashe kuɗi da yawa, ba kamar da ba.

T: Ina ga ya kamata ka yi bayanin irin al'adun da ke tafe da aure.

A: Lallai kuwa don mai yiwuwa ne ya bambanta da irin namu.

B: Yanzu kuwa ka ga dai akwai kamar su nema watau zance tsakanin saurayi da budurwa, da kayan zance, da ɗaurin aure, da sa-rana, da kayan lefe, sannan sai biki.

A: A'a! Ashe akwai abubuwa da yawa. Ko za ka bi su daki-daki?

T: Ni kuwa ina gani zai fi kyau idan ka yi mana bayanin yada ka yi naka auren.

B: Ai kuwa haka zai fi sauƙi ko kai ma ka ɗaɗa yin kwas.

T: Kwarai kuwa. To bisimilla.

of behavior
sa-ɗaka, 'concubine'
ƙari, addition
musamman, especially

nufi, intention, meaning
almajiri, beggar

shaida, witness

al'ada, custom

bambanta, differ

zance, courtship
sa-rana, setting marriage date
kayan lefe, cloths for bride
daki-daki, one by one

ɗaɗa, have already done
kwas, course

GRAMMAR

1. **ɗazu** 'just a moment ago'

To make the meaning of this adverb even closer in time to the present, one can reduplicate it (**ɗazu-ɗazu**), add a demonstrative (**ɗazun nan**), or both (**ɗazu-ɗazun nan**). E.g.:

Dazun nan na je gida
It was a moment ago that I went home

Dazu-ɗazun nan muka gama aikin
It was just a moment ago that we finished the work

2. **wai**

wai is used to represent another person's thoughts while expressing some reservation about them. E.g.:

Ta yi ta zagina, wai ni mutumin banza ne
She kept abusing me as if to say I was a useless person

"Ina yake?" -- "Wai yana zuwa"
"Where is he?" -- "I had the impression that he was coming, but I'm not sure."

Ba wai ana nufin ta dawo ba ne
It does not necessarily mean that we think she should return

Ta zo da wani, wai shi Audu
She came with someone I don't want to bother about but whose name appears to be Audu

Wai kai waye?
Who do you think you are?

3. **-taka** '-ship, -hood, -ness'. E.g.:

maƙwabtaka 'neighborliness'

4. **na**, first person singular subjunctive.

Some Hausa speakers use **na** as the first singular subjunctive marker, in place of **in**.

5. **na**, continuative aspect marker.

na can be used in place of the continuative forms **yana, tana, suna** after a nominal subject. The same is true of the aspect markers **ke** and **kan**, though with a slight difference for these latter. **ke** and **kan** may substitute for

yake, takan, etc., after pronoun subjects as well as after noun subjects. E.g.:

Barau na gama wannan magana

Ita ke zuwa

Su kan yi aikin

But note that one cannot get the bare **na** after a pronoun subject. That is, it is incorrect to say:

Su na zuwa

6. **-ci** = abstract nominalizer. E.g.:

jahilci 'ignorance'; **jahili** 'ignorant person'

LESSON 3

ZANCE TSAKANIN SAURAYI DA BUDURWA

Haduwar Barau da Samira a Wajen Liyafa

Kafin Barau ya fara ba da bayanin yadda ya yi zance da budurwarsa, sai da ya yi tunani ya yi murmushi, ya tuna lokacin da ya fara ganinta a wajen wata liyafar bukin aure da aka yi. Ga kuma yadda ya fara.

murmushi, smile

liyafa, party

Barau: Kai, Musa, ka ga wata yarinya can, sai ka ce ita ta yi kanta!

Musa: Wace yarinya kake yabawa haka?

yaba, praise

B: Haba, ga ta can ɗaure da irin leshin nan da ake kira mai takalmi, wanda mata ke yayi yanzu.

ɗaure, tied
leshi, lace
yayi, hold in fashion

M: Ai kana nufin Samira? Ai ƙanwarmu ce, 'yar gidan Alhaji Audu, mai tumbin kuɗi. Ka ga kuwa ta kusa gama makaranta, kuma ba wanda ya shiga.

ƙanwa, younger sister
tumbi, stomach of ruminant

B: Allah, Musa? To yaya kake gani? Na iya shiga kuwa?

M: Ai babu wata magana. Ka shiga kawai. Mu kuma ka ƙyale mu da ƙulla zaren. Ka je kawai ka yi mata magana.

ƙulla, knot
zare, thread

To, Samira na cikin ƙawayenta, ana ta hira da Shewa sai Barau ya nufi wajensu ya ce:

ƙawa, pl. **ƙawaye**, woman's female friend

B: Don Allah, 'yam mata, ji mana.

Sai 'yam matan suka dinga kallon juna. Can sai ɗaya daga cikinsu ta ce:

Budurwa: Wa kake yi wa magana?

B: Ina so na yi magana da Samira ne.

Sai gaban Samira ya faɗi, ta dafa kirjinta.

faɗi, fall
dafa, press

Samira: Ni kake so ka gani?

B: I, ke kuwa.

S: To, ga ni.

(Suka koma gefe guda.)

gefe, side, edge

Malam, don Allah, ba raini ba, kai kuwa yaya ka san sunana?

raini, contempt

B: Ke ce ai ba ki san ni ba. Amma ni na jima da saninki. Ko ba ke ce Ranwar Bala ba?

S: I, ni ce kuwa.

B: To, ai abokina ne tun muna yara. Sai dai ni don ba a nan na yi makaranta ba, shi ya sa baki san ni ba.

S: Gaskiya mana. Amma na san Musa. Domin ina yawan ganinsa tare da yaya. Galibi ma tare suke tafiya aiki.

B: Kwarai! Haka ne. Jiya ma muna tare da shi a gidan Musa. Don tun a jiyan ma na so na yi masa maganar, sai na ji nauyi. Amma dai sai na gaya wa Musa. A nan ne ma ya ce mini watakila za ki zo wajen wannan liyafar tun da amaryar Ranwarki ce.

amarya, bride

S: Ai tun da na ga kun yawaita kallo wajenmu na san cewa lallai da wata magana.

B: Gaskiya ne. To Samira, ina so na yi miki wata magana, sai dai ina ɗan shakkar ko ba za ki so ta ba.

shakka, doubt, suspicion

S: Haba ... af! Ka ga kuwa ban san sunan ...

B: Barau.

S: Yauwa, Malam Barau. Wallahi ka faɗi

maganar mana. Abu na fatar baki. **fata**, skin

B: To, ni dai na gan ki, kuma ina kaunarki. Kuma wannan so na gaskiya ne. **kauna**, love, liking

(Samira ta yi murmushi ta sunkuyar da kai.) **sunkuya**, bend

To yaya na ga kin yi shiru?

S: A'a, ba komai. Na ji ka, kuma ni ma, na yi murna da jin wannan jawabi naka. **jawabi**, message, speech

Bayan kawayen Samira sun kira ta su tafi gida:

B: To, yaushe za mu sadu ke nan, tun da ga shi suna jiranki? **sadu**, meet

S: Koyaushe kake bukatar ganina, ka zo gidanmu ka aika. **bukata**, need

B: To gobe Jumma'a zan zo da daddare. **da daddare**, at night

S: To sai na gan ka. Kada kuma ka yi min iirin alkawarin naku na samarin yanzu! **alkawari**, promise

B: Haba! Ko kadan! Ke dai ki saurare ni. Sai na zo. **saurara**, listen to

S: To, madalla. Sai ka zo. A sauka lafiya.

B: Madalla.

<u>Samira da Mahaifiyarta.</u>

Bayan Samira ta isa tana ta murna, sai babarta Lami ta yi mamakin wannan murna da 'yarta take yi. Don haka, sai ta tambaye ta kamar haka:

Lami: Ke 'yar nan! Me ya same ki ne yau kike ta murna haka?

S: A'a, ba komai.

L: Ke, ni za ki yi wa wayo? Ki gaya mini gaskiya. In ba haka ba, to, za a hana ki fita sai ranar komawa makaranta.

S: A'a, shi re ya ce wai zai zo.

L: Wa ne ne haka? Ba kya fadar sunansa?

S: Ai abokin yaya ne.

L: Wa ne ne abokin yaya?

S: Haba, wanda yake can lungun Mai Aduwa. Wanda ya gama makaranta a Kaduna, ya dawo gida satin da ya wuce.

L: To, Barau?

S: I, shi fa.

L: To, shi ne ya ce yana sonki, ko yaya?

S: I, shi ne.

L: To, yaushe zai zo?

S: Gobe ya ce da daddare.

L: To Allah ya kawo shi. Sai kuma ki yi halin naki na dolaye, ki yi masa shiru.

S: Haba Baba! Haka ba za ta faru ba!

<u>Zancen Jumma'a a gidan su Samira.</u>

Ranar daren Jumma'a sai Barau ya ci ado ya ta'fi gidan su Samira ya aika a kira ta. Bayan sun gaisa sai ya ce:

B: Ke Samira wannan, cin ado haka?

S: Haba, ina wani cin ado a nan? Kai ne ma zan ce ka ci ado. Irin wannan shiga sai ka ce ango?

B: To me ya raba kambe da fada? Ai yau kamar ango nake jin kaina.

S: Ballantana ni?

B: Gara dai mu fara abin da ya haɗa mu a nan. Yaya maganarmu ta jiya?

S: Ai tun jiyan na ce ni ma hakan.

B: Kya fa ce ke ma hakan? Gara mu daddale sosai don ban sani ba ko wani ya riga ni.

S: Haba, ai ba wani a zuciyata sai dai kai kawai.

B: To madalla. Na gode Rwarai da na ni wannann magana daga gare ki. Allah kuma ya ba mu sa'a ya' fitar da' mu da'ga' kunya.

S: Amin.

B: To yanzu yaya kike ganin ya kamata mu ßullo wa wannan sha'ani?

S: Wannan mai sauƘi ne. Ina ganin komai zai yi daidai. Abin da ya fi kawai sai ka fito.

B: Yaya fa kika ce komai zai yi daidai? Abin da ma watakila ba ki nuna musu kin yi na'am da maganar ba.

S: La! Wallahi na faɗa wa babata, kuma na ce da ita, a gaskiya in ba kai ba, to sai rijiya!

B: Idan iyayenki suka Ƙi fa?

S: Ka san dai ba sai na gaya maka ba. A wannan zamani ba a auren dole. Duk kuma wanda ya aurar da 'yarsa ga wanda ba ta so, to lalle zai ga baƘin ciki, kuma ya yi da-na-sani.

B: To, amma kin san sha'anin zuciya mai yawan sha'awa, musamman ma ga 'ya mace. Yanzu idan wani mai kuɗi ya shigo fa, bayan nemanmu ya yi nisa?

S: Haba Malam, ai ni dai ka gan ni, ba yabon kai ba, ba na canza magana. Watau dai kome kuɗin mutum, ba zai canza mini ra'ayi ba. Kai ne kawai nake so.

B: Kai! Samira, wallahi na yi murna matuƙa da jin wannan kalami. Kuma a yanzu na tabbatar da cewa ke mai ƙaunata ce. Don haka abin da ya kamata na yi, shi ne na je na sami Musa mu sayo kayan zance, bayan na turo daga gida an tattauna da su Alhaji.

S: Wannan abu kamar' an yi in Allah ya yarda, kuma ina so ka kwantar da hankalinka. Kada kuma ka nuna ƙarya. Allah ya taimake mu.

B: Amin. Kuma madalla da wannan shawara taki. Yanzu kuma zan tafi, sai jibi zan dawo. Ga kuma wannan, a sayi mai.

Ya ba ta Naira ashirin.

S: (Ta karɓa ta ce:) Na gode.

B: To sai na zo. A gai da mutanen gida.

S: To, sa ji. A sauka lafiya. Allah ya kiyaye.

B: Amin.

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GRAMMAR

1. Questioning the indirect object.

When an indirect object introduced by **wa** is questioned, the question word can appear at the beginning of the sentence, while **wa** remains inside. E.g.:

Wa kake yi wa magana?
Wa kike faɗa wa labarin?

Similarly, when an indirect object is emphasized, it can be moved away from its preposition **wa** and placed at the beginning of its clause. E.g.:

Ni za ki yi wa wayo?

2. Time expressions in the definite form.

The definite marker can be added to certain time expressions to emphasize their closeness in connection to the present time. E.g.:

A jiyan ma na so in yi masa maganar
It was as recently as yesterday that I wanted to have this talk with him

Goben ma za su kawo kuɗin
They will pay the money as early as tomorrow

Baɗin ma zan dawo
I will come back as soon as next year

3. Alternate forms of the indirect object pronoun.

mini = min, mani, man
maka = ma, ma
miki = maki
masa = mas, mar, mai
muku = maku
musu = masu

4. Use of ko.

ko can be used to introduce either direct or indirect questions. E.g.:

Ban sani ba ko wani ya riga ni
Ko kin gaji?

VOCABULARY

1. Idiom: **Sai ka ce ita ta yi kanta.**

This means "as if she created herself"; i.e. her beauty is so perfect that she must have created herself.

2. Idiom: **ƙulla zaren.**

Literally, 'tie two threads together.' Here, 'fix things up.'

3. **ƙyale** can take a complement in **da ....** For example:

ka ƙyale mu da kulla zaren
Let us fix things up

4. **yawan** + verbal noun.

Yawa can take a verbal noun as its complement, with the meaning 'doing a great deal of.' E.g.:

Ina yawan ganinsa
I see him a lot

Yawan tafiye-tafiyensa yana damuna
All his traveling bothers me

5. **ci** or **sha** meaning 'doing or experiencing a lot of.'

Ya ci ado
He got all dressed up

Ya ci duka
He got a terrible beating

Ta sha wahala
She suffered a lot

6. **aika.**

aika, like **sa**, can be followed directly by a subjunctive clause. E.g.:

ya aika a kira ta
he had her called

ya sa a kama ɓarawon
he had the thief caught

7. Idiom: **Me ya raba dambe da faɗa?**

Literally, 'what differentiates boxing from fighting?' i.e. 'There's no difference between the two things.'

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LESSON 4

ƊORIN ASIBITI DA ƊORIN GIDA

Wata rana wata Hayis ta yi haƊari a kan titin zuwa Maiduguri. Mutane da yawa suka ji rauni. A ciki har da wata mace da ake kira Zainabu wadda ta karye a Ƙafa. Duk sai aka kwashe su aka kai asibiti. Wasu da yawa aka ba su magani, aka sallame su. Amma Zainabu sai aka zarce da ita wurin likitan Ɗori.

Ɗori, putting bones in place
Hayis, Hiace, a small bus
haƊari, accident
rauni, wound
karye, break
kwashe, collect, gather
sallama, discharge
zarce, proceed directly

ƊORIN ASIBITI

Likitan Ɗori: Sannunki!

Zainabu: Yauwa, sannu!

L: Yaya Ƙafar taki?

Z: Tana yi mani ciwo sosai.

Ƙwaya, pl. **Ƙwayoyi**, pills

L: To, ga wasu Ƙwayoyi guda biyu ki haƊiya don su kashe zafin.

haƊiya, swallow

Z: To, madalla.

L: Zan sa a kai ki Ɗakin hoto don a yi hoton Ƙafar saboda in ga yadda karayar take kafin in gyara.

Ɗakin hoto, x-ray room
karaya, break

Z: Ai, babu laifi.

Bayan an Ɗan jima, sai aka dawo da Zainabu wurin likita tare da hoton da aka Ɗauka na Ƙafarta. Likita ya karßi hoto, ya duba.

L: To, nan da awa Ɗaya, zan yi miki aiki a Ƙafar.

Z: To, madalla.

L: To, yanzu za a kai ki ɗakin tiyata.

ɗakin tiyata, operating room

Z: To.

L: To, nas, a kai ta can a kuma gyara wurin kafin in zo.

nas, nurse

Nas: To, Likita.

* * *

L: Nas, ga ni na zo. Sai mu zo mu fara ko ma gama da wuri.

N: To, bari mu yi wa Zainabu allurar barci, kafin ta farka an gama.

allurar barci, anesthesia
farka, wake up

L: Haka ne.

* * *

N: Yauwa, an gama allurar, sai mu ɗan dakata.

dakata, wait

L: Yanzu ai, lokacin ya yi. Sai mu ci gaba da gyaran ƙafar. Miƙo man kayayyakin tare da kayan filasta.

miƙa, extend hand a give
man = mini
kaya, pl. **kayayyaki**, equipment
filasta, plaster

N: Ai ga su nan na riga na kawo.

riga, have done already

L: Yauwa! Ai yanzu za mu kammala in Allah ya so. Bayan jimawa kaɗan, sai likitan gama ɗora ƙafar, Zainabu na ta sharar barci, ba ta ma san abin da ake ciki ba. Bayan an gama, sai likita ya sa aka mai ta wani ɗaki dabam. Can sai ta farka. Ta lura da ƙafarta duk filasta.

kammala, finish
ɗora, set
sharar barci, sleeping soundly

lura, be aware

Z: A'a? Har an yi gyaran ne, ko?

N: Ai an gama tuni, har likitan ma ya tafi, sai gobe zai kewayo ya duba ki.

kewaya, go around

Zainabu: To, kina tsammani yaushe za a sallame ni?

Nas: Ai aƙalla sai kin yi wata uku ko ma fiye da haka. Ai wasu suna shekara idan sun da ƙan jiki.

aƙalla, at least
ƙan jiki, tendency not to

heal quickly from wounds

Z: Wai! Lallai na ga ta kaina!

N: Ai, ba komai. Allah dai ya saukaƙe. **saukaƙe**, make better

Z: Amin.

* * *

Can wajen yamma sai wasu suka zo asibiti don duba Zainabu.

Masu gaisuwa: Sannu Zainabu! Yaya jiki? Allah dai ya saukaƙe, ya kuma kiyaye gaba.

Z: Amin! Amin!!

Kawun Zainabu: Yaushe suka ce za su sallame ki? **kawu**, uncle

Z: Wai sai bayan wata uku, watakila.

K: Wata uku? Ai shi ya sa na fi so a kai ki wurin sarkin ƒori Sani. Sati uku tak sun ishe ki ki warke, in Allah ya so. **isa**, be enough
warke, heal

Z: Ni ma na fi son haka!

K: Bari in tafi in nemi likitan da ya ƒora ki, in faƒa masa muna so mu tafi da ke gida.

Z: Ai ba laifi.

K: (Ya tafi ofishin Likita). Likita, na zo ne in shaida maka muna so mu tafi da Zainabu gida domin a yi mata ƒorin gida. **shaida**, inform
ƒorin gida, local bone-setting

L: Ni ba zan hana ka ba. Amma akwai sharaƒi guda. Duk abin da ya faru, ba ruwana. Kuma ba za ka sake kawo ta wannan asibitin ba, domin ko ka kawo ta, ba za mu karɓe ta ba. **sharaƒi**, condition

K: Na ji, kuma na yarda.

L: To, madalla. Sai ka sa hannu a wannan takardar kafin ka ƒauke ta ku tafi.

K: To, bari in sa.

ƊORIN GIDA

Bayan Kawun Zainabu ya sa hannu a takarda, sai ya tafi ya ɗauki Zainabu, suka tafi gida. Da isarsu gida, sai kawun Zainabu ya nufi gidan sarkin ɗori don ya sanar da shi zancen Zainabu.

sanar, inform

K: Salamu alaikum! Ko Sarki yana nan?

Sarkin Ɗori: Wa alaikumus salam! Ga ni nan fitowa.

K: To, madalla.

S: Barka da zuwa.

K: Yauwa barka kadai.

S: Yaya? Ina fata dai lafiya!

K: Wallahi, wata 'yata ce ta karye a ƙafa lokacin da aka yi wani haɗarin mota jiya. Yanzu ma tana gida.

S: Assha, Allah ya kyauta.

kyauta, choose what is best

K: Ina so don Allah a taimake ni, a gyara mata ƙafar.

S: To, amma kafin mu tafi, sai ka gaya man idan an kai ta asibiti da.

K: A gaskiya, ba zan yi maka ƙarya ba, domin a gaskiya an kai ta jiya, har ma an ɗora ta a can. Yau na tafi asibitin, na ce a dawo da ita gida.

S: To, ai ba komai, Allah ya kyauta. Sai mu tafi gidan.

K: Bisimilla, ga ta nan a kwance, a wannan ɗakin.

a kwance, lying down

S: To, madalla. Sannu, Zainabu. Yaya

jiki? Allah ya saukake.

K: Amin.

S: Don Allah, a kawo man ruwa a kasko.

K: Bari in tafi in kawo.

S: Madalla!

Sai sarkin ɗori ya yi karatu mai tsawo, ya tofa a ruwan, ya kuma ce yana so a ba shi izini ya farke filastar da aka yi a kafar Zainabu.

K: Ai sai a farke a ci gaba da gyaran.

Bayan sarkin ɗori ya farke, sai ya ɗebi ruwan nan, ya sake wani irin karatu-karatu, surkulle-surkulle, ya yayyafa a kafar Zainabu, ya kuma ce mata:

S: Tashi, ki taka raguwa!

To, sai Zainabu ta yi ta taka--abin gwanin ban mamaki. Kawun Zainabu ya buɗe baki don mamaki, ya rasa abin da zai ce.

S: Ai ba komai, in Allah ya yarda. Ga magani nan, ki rika shafawa. Bayan kamar sati biyu da yardar Allah za ki warke sarai.

Z: To, na gode kwarai.

K: Sarki ya daɗe, mun fa gode.

S: Ai ba komai! Allah ya kiyaye gaba. Sai an jima, Allah ya ba mu alheri.

Zainabu da Kawunta: Amin! Amin!

A yanzu haka Zainabu ta warke sarai, kuma tana zuwa ko'ina da kafarta. Ba ta kuma ɗingishi. Ta ma haifi 'ya'ya da dama.

kasko, earthenware bowl

tsawo, length

surkulle-surkulle, words with no apparent meaning
yayyafa, sprinkle
rago, fem. **raguwa**, lazy person
gwani, superior
taka, walk

rasa, lack

shafa, rub

ɗingishi, limping

GRAMMAR

1. ɗan can be used to modify verbs. E.g.:

An ɗan jima
A little while passed

Mu ɗan dakata
Let's wait a while

Ya ɗan dame ni
He pestered me a little bit

Na ɗan taɓa yin caca
I have had a bit of experience with gambling

2. **sai** with past tense.

After a time clause in the past tense, it is normal to use **sai** to introduce the next clause. E.g.:

Bayan an ɗan jima, sai aka dawo da Kande

Da suka gama aikin, sai aka biya su

3. Expressing some future time with reference to the present.

Nan da awa ɗaya, zan yi miki aiki a ƙafa
In one hour from now, I will work on your leg

Nan da kwana biyu, ba za ku gan ni ba
For the next two days, you won't be seeing me

Note that if the nan phrase is followed by a negative, it denotes a <u>duration</u>, while if not followed by a negative, it denotes only a future <u>point in time.</u>

4. **Ko** followed by Indefinite Future.

Ko can be used to express purpose when followed by the indefinite future. E.g.:

Sai mu zo mu fara, ko ma gama da wuri
Let us start so that we can finish quickly

Ya so ya fara ɗazu, ko ya gama da sauri
He wanted to begin a few moments ago, so that he could finish quickly

5. Placement of **ma**.

ma can occur not only after nouns and pronouns, but also directly before and after verbs. E.g.:

Ba ta ma san abin da ake ciki ba
Ba ta san ma abin da ake ciki ba

It can even occur at the end of the sentence.

Ba ta san abin da ake ciki ba ma

VOCABULARY

1. Difference between **titi** and **hanya.**

Titi refers to a city street that has been tarrred. **Hanya** is a more general term referring to any street or road or indeed any passageway.

2. **tuni,** a long time ago.

The meaning of **tuni** is relative to the context. E.g.:

Q: Har ka dawo? -- A: Tuni
Are you back already? -- For a long time already

Q: Ashe, ana naɗa motocin Fijo a Kaduna?
Do they really assemble Peugeots in Kaduna?

A: Ai, tuni aka fara
It was a long time ago (i.e. many years) that they started doing it

3. **aƙalla,** at least

Aƙalla sai kin yi wata uku
You should spend at least three months

Aƙalla in yi sati biyu a Turai
I'll have to spend at least two week in Europe

Ya gamu da aƙalla 'yan sanda uku kafin ya iso
He encountered at least three policemen before arriving

4. Idiom: **Lallai na ga ta kaina**

lit., I really see what is mine
fig., I have no choice--what else can I do?

5. **sanar da,** inform.

Another verb with the same meaning is **shaida.** Note the different patterns of their object complements:

Ya sanar da shi zancen Kande
Ya shaida masa zancen Kande
He informed him about Kande's condition

Ya sanar da su (cewa) sarki zai zo gobe

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Ya shaida musu (cewa) sarki zai zo gobe
He informed them that the emir would come tomorrow

5. **gwani** literally means 'expert' but is used much more generally to designate anyone or anything extremely impressive or appealing.

gwanin ban mamaki
a very surprising, wonderful thing

Sani ya yi ado, abin gwanin ban sha'awa
Sani got all dressed up, a very impressive thing

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LESSON 5

JANA'IZA

jana'iza, funeral

Malam Sadau ya bar gidansa a Gwarzi don zuwa bulaguro na sati biyu a Ikko. Ko da ya dawo daga bulaguron, sai ya tarar Allah ya yi wa maƙwaucinsa Ado rasuwa kwana biyu da suka shige, wato shekaran jiya. Wato Malam Sadau ya iske ana zaman makoki ke nan. Bayan jin wannan labarin rasuwar Malam Ado, sai shi Malam Sadau ya garzaya gidan da aka yi mutuwar, domin ya yi ta'aziyya.

bulaguro, traveling
Ikko, Lagos
rasuwa, death
zaman makoki, three-day mourning period
garzaya, rush
mutuwa, death
ta'aziyya, condolences

Malam Sadau: Salamu alaikum.

Jama'a: Wa alaikumus salam.

S: Ashe Allah ya yi wa Malam Ado rasuwa?

J: Wallahi, lokaci ya yi. Shekaran jiya ya rasu.

S: Wallahi, an yi rashi ƙwarai.

rashi, lack, loss

J: To, yaya za a yi? Lokaci ya yi, ai sai haƙuri.

S: To, Allah ya jiƙansa, ya gafarta masa, ya rahamshe shi! Mu kuma, Allah ya sa mu cika da imani.

J: Amin! Amin!! Amin!!!

Allah ya jiƙansa, may Allah have mercy on him
gafarta, forgive
rahamshe, forgive
imani, faith

S: Allah ya ba mu da kuma iyalinsa haƙuri. Domin wannan rashi namu ne duka.

J: Amin, Malam Sadau. Ai wallahi, an yi babban rashi, sai dai kuma in sa'i ya yi, babu makawa sai an tafi. Allah ya sa tamu ta yi kyau.

sa'i, time
makawa, escape

S: Ai, dawowata ke nan daga Ikko, na sami wannan labarin.

J: Ai yau kwanansa biyu ke nan da rasuwa. Gobe ma in Allah ya kai mu, za a share makoki.

S: Allahu Akbar!

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J: Ai shekaran jiya da shi ma muka yi sallar azahar. Daga bayan sai ya fara dan zazzaßi, ashe sanadi ke nan. Wato ciwon ajalin ke nan.

zazzaßi, fever
sanadi, cause
ciwon ajali, fatal illness

S: Allah mai iko!

J: Dab da magariba, sai rai ya yi halinsa. Daga nan aka gaya wa jama'a. Kafin lisha an zo an yi masa wanka, an yi masa sutura da salla. Wajen karfe takwas aka kai shi; wato aka kammala jana'izarsa.

sutura, white calico
kammala, complete

S: Allah mai yadda ya so. To, sai dai mu ce Allah ya jikansa, ya kuma nawwara kabarinsa don zatin ma'aiki.

nawwara, lighten
kabari, grave
zatin, holiness
ma'aiki, messenger (=Prophet Mohammed)

J: Amin, Malam Sadau.

S: Allah dai ya kara mana hakuri da dangana.

dangana, belief in fate

J: Amin, Malam Sadau. Ai hakuri namu ne duka.

S: To, na bar ku lafiya.

J: To, Malam Sadau, a huta lafiya. Allah ya huta gajiya, kuma Allah ya ba da lada.

Allah ya huta gajiya, have a good rest

GRAMMAR

1. **Ko da** is used before a relative completive to express 'when', much like **da**.

Ko da ya dawo, sai ya tarar an yi rasuwa
When he returned, he found that someone had died

Note that **ko da** is used in the context **ko da yake** to mean 'even though'. E.g.:

Ko da yake ta tafi kasuwa, ba ta samo komai ba
Even though she went to the market, she didn't find anything

2. Phrasal time expressions.

An alternative to using **da** and a full temporal clause is the use of the verbal noun and **ke nan**, followed by a sentence in the relative completive. E.g.:

Dawowata ke nan daga Ikko, na sami wannan labarin
It was upon my return from Lagos that I received this news

Zuwansa Kano ke nan, na haɗu da shi
It was upon his arrival in Kano that I met him

3. Expressing a duration.

The following construction can be used to express an event in the past whose effects continue into the present:

Kwanansa biyu (ke nan) da rasuwa
He has been dead for two days/He died two days ago

Shekararta biyu (ke nan) da gama wannan aikin
She finished this job two years ago

Yau makona uku da sumun lafiya
I recovered three weeks ago (and I am still healthy now)

Another construction which ends with a continuative phrase instead of a verbal noun can be used to express duration. E.g.:

Shekararta biyu (ke nan), tana yin wannan aikin
She has been at this job for two years

Yau makona uku (ke nan), ina shan magani
I have been taking medicine for the past three weeks

The meaning of duration also comes through if a negative sentence is used. E.g.:

Kwanana biyu (ke nan) ban gan shi ba
I have not seen him for two days

Satinta biyu (ke nan) ba ta zo ba
She hasn't come for the past two weeks

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

VOCABULARY

dab da, very close in time or place. Note:

Dab da magariba, sai rai ya yi halinsa
Very close to dusk, life did what it had to do

Na ajiye alkalumi dab da littafi
I set the pen down very close to the book

Akwai wani kauye dab da Bauchi
There's a village very close to Bauchi

PRACTICAL HAUSA

To express sympathy to any of the survivors of someone who has died, one might say any or all of the following, after a brief greeting:

Na sami labarin Allah ya yi wa Wane rasuwa.
To, Allah ya jikansa.
Allah ya gafarta masa.
Allah ya rahamshe shi.
Allah ya sa ya huta.
Kuma Allah ya ba da hakuri.

Depending on the dead person's position, one might add:

An yi babban rashi. Ai hakuri namu ne duka.

LESSON 6

SALLOLI

Jenny ta zo Kano wurin Rawarta da asuba. Ko da ta iso gidan Rawarta ta Fati, sai Jenny ta tarar da ita tana salla. Sai Jenny ta dakata har Fati ta idar da salla. Fati na idar da salla sai suka fara gaisawa da Jenny.

tarar, encounter
idar, finish

Fati: A'a? Jenny, barka da sauka! Yaushe kika zo daga Turai?

Jenny: Ai ɗazu-ɗazu muka sauka. Daga filin jirgin sama, gidanki na zarto.

zarce, go directly

F: To, barka da zuwa, kuma maraba!

J: Yauwa! Yaya iyali?

F: Iyali duk suna nan lafiya, sai alheri.

J: To, madalla. Yaya aiki?

F: Aiki da godiya, kuma sai hamdala.

hamdala, thanks

J: To madalla. Idan komai Ralau, ai sai godiya.

F: Ai ba a cewa komai. Mun gode Allah.

J: Da ma ina son in yi miki wata tambaya tun zuwana na farko.

F: Ina jinki, Jenny.

J: Na lura a ko yaushe na zo nakan tarar kina salla, kuma ina ganin jama'a su ma suna yi. Ko za ki ba ni ɗan bayani a game da wannan?

F: Kwarai kuwa.

J: To, madalla.

F: Salla dai na ɗaya daga cikin jiga-jigan musulunci guda biyar waɗanda suka wajaba

jijjige, pl. **jiga-jigai**, pillar

a kan dukkan musulmi. Sauran huɗun, su ne: Tauhidi, Zaumi, Zakka ga mai abu, da kuma Hajji idan mutum ya sami hali.

wajaba, be obligatory

J: Me ne ne jiga-jigai kuma?

F: Wato jiga-jigai abubuwa waɗanda su ke muhimmai, kuma wajibi ne ko tilas ne a kiyaye su, a falumce su, a kuma yi aiki da su.

muhimmi, pl. **muhimmai**, something important

J: To, na gane yanzu.

F: To, salla na ɗaya daga cikin waɗannan jiga-jigan. Akwai salloli guda biyar a rana, waɗanda dole ne balagaggen musulmi ya yi su, yana cikin hankalinsa, kuma yana da lafiya gwargwado.

balagagge, mature

gwargwado, more or less

J: Yaushe da yaushe ake yin waɗannan sallolin?

F: Ana yin waɗannan salloli a lokuta daban-daban. Da farko, ana yi da asuba, wato da sassafe. Ana yi da Azahar, wato da rana. Ana yi da La'asar, wato dab da faɗuwar rana. Ana kuma yi da Magariba, wato bayan faɗuwar rana. Sannan daga ƙarshe, ana yi da Lisha, wato bayan Magariba kaɗan.

asuba, dawn
sassafe, very early morning
Azahar, around 2 p.m.
La'asar, around 4 p.m.
Magariba, dusk
Lisha, period after sunset

J: To, yaya waɗannan sallolin suke?

F: Da Asuba, ana yin raka'a biyu. Da Azahar, ana yin raka'a huɗu. Da La'asar ma haka. Da Magariba kuma, ana yin raka'a uku. Sa'an nan, da Lisha ana yin raka'a huɗu. Kuma mutum yana iya yi shi kaɗai ko tare da mutane, amma an fi so a yi da mutane saboda ya fi lada.

raka'a, prostration

lada, reward

J: To, na gane. Bayan waɗannan sallolin akwai wasu kuma?

F: I, akwai nafiloli waɗanda ake yi don samun lada, amma ba tilas ne a yi su ba. Kuma akwai sallar Juma'a da ake yi duk ranar Juma'a, kuma raka'a biyu ce. Haka ma sallar Idi ta Layya, lokacin da ake yanka raguna a ci. Kuma wannan

nafila, voluntary prayer

yanka, slaughter

lokacin ne ake Hajji. Sallar Azumi, ana kiranta Karamar salla. Ta Layya kuma, ana kiranta babbar salla. Ana yin babbar salla kimanin wata biyu bayan Karamar sallar.

rago, pl. **raguna**, ram
Hajji, pilgrimage to Mecca
Sallar Azumi, Eid Festival
kimanin, approximately

J: Me ce ce fa'idar waɗannan sallolin?

fa'ida, significance

F: Akwai fa'ida Kwarai. Da farko dai, kamar yadda na faɗa miki a baya, salloli guda biyar da ake yi kullum, dole ne a kan kowane musulmi, balagagge ko balagaggiya, kuma mai hankali da lafiya gwargwado. Idan mutum ya yi, yana da lada. Idan bai yi ba, yana da alhaki, wato ya aikata zunubi babba. Salla na sa mutane su Kara imani da tsoron Allah da kuma tunanin Allah ne ya halicce su kuma zasu mutu.

alhaki, demerit
aikata, perform
imani, faith
tunani, thinking
halitta, create

J: Haka ne. Sauran sallolin fa?

F: Nafiloli dai ana yinsu don Karin samun lada ne. Da sallar Juma'a da ake yi mako-mako, da kuma sallolin da ake yi kowace shekara. Waɗannan sallolin su ne Karamar salla da babbar salla. Suna da muhimmanci Kwarai, kuma ana son dukkan musulmi ya yi su. Ana samun Karin haɗin kai da fahimtar juna ta waɗannan salloli. Kuma kamar sallolin da ake yi kullum guda biyar, waɗannan ma, dukkan musulmi na duniya na yinsu. Saboda haka, musulmi na ko'ina sukan daɗa jin daɗin kasancewarsu masu haɗin kai da fahimtar juna. Suna samun haka ta hanyar ibadarsu a irin waɗannan lokuta na sallolinsu.

muhimmanci, importance
Kari, increase
haɗin kai, cooperation
kasance, become
ibada, religion

J: Ke! Fati, na gamsu da wannan bayani naki. Zan tafi masaukina.

gamsu, be satisfied
masauki, lodging

F: To, a sauka lafiya, a kuma huta lafiya.

J: To, madalla. Allah ya sa.

GRAMMAR

1. Uses of **har.**

If **har** appears after a clause in the future tense, it should be followed by a subjunctive. E.g.:

Zan dakata har ki idar da salla
I will wait until you finish praying

Za mu zauna har ku komo
We will wait until you return

If **har** is preceded by a relative perfective, it can be followed by either the relative perfective or the subjunctive. There is a slight difference in meaning depending on the choice of aspect. With the relative perfective after **har**, it is made explicit that the action of the **har** clause has been completed, while a subjunctive in the **har** clause leaves the question open:

Sai Jenny ta dakata <u>har</u> Fati ta idar da salla
Jenny waited until Fati had finished praying

Sai Jenny ta dakata <u>har</u> Fati ta idar da salla
Jenny waited for Fati to finish saying her prayers

har can also be used before the perfective. E.g.:

Har ka dawo?
Have you come back already?

Har na gama aikin da ka ba ni
I have completely finished the task that you gave me

2. Although a verbal noun in **-wa** ordinarily loses its **-wa** before a direct object noun, this does not need to happen to the fixed expression **ba a cewa komai = ba a ce komai.**

3. Reduplication of time expressions.

Words that express periods of time can be reduplicated to indicate repetition over regular intervals. E.g.:

mako-mako
every week; weekly

shekara-shekara
every year; yearly

wata-wata
every month; monthly

VOCABULARY

1. Kinds of obligation.

Wajibi expresses a formal obligation, especially one that derives from religious practice or other formal authorities. **Tilas** and **dole**, on the other hand, more often refer to requirements that come from specific human individuals or from particular needs.

Salla wajibi ne a kan kowane Musulmi
Prayer is obligatory for every Muslim

Karatun boko tilas ne a wannan zamani
Schooling is a necessity in this era

Dole ne ka zo
You have to come

2. **kimani**, approximately

kimani is used before a nominal to indicate an approximate measure. E.g.:

kimanin wata biyu
about two months

zan ba ku shinkafa kimanin yawan wannan
I'll give you about this much rice

ina da kabewa kimanin girman gwandar nan
I have a pumpkin about the same size as this papaya

3. **-anci**, abstract noun suffix

muhimmanci, importance **muhimmi**, something important

4. **ta hanyar** = 'by means of'; e.g.:

Suna samun haka <u>ta hanyar</u> ibadarsu
They get this through service to Allah

<u>Ta hanyar</u> salla za ku sami gafara
It is by means of prayer that you will be pardoned

LESSON 7

AZUMI

azumi, fasting

Betty wata Baturiya ce Ba'amirikiya, wadda ta iso Najeriya cikin watan azumi. Ko da ta zo Kano, sai ta lura mutane da yawa ba sa cin abinci tun safe, sai Magariba. Ashe wannan abu yana ba ta mamaki. Sai ran nan ta tafi wurin abokinta Shehu, don ta tambaye shi abin da ya sa mutane suke haka.

lura, take notice

Betty: Salamu alaikum. Ko Bala yana gida?

Shehu: Wa alaikumus salam. Muryar wa nake ji kamar ta Betty?

B: Ai ni ce.

S: To, ina fitowa yanzu.

(Ya fito.)

Betty, ai yanzu kin zama 'yar Rasa, barka da zuwa.

B: A'a, har yanzu ban zama 'yar Rasarku ba, amma saura Kiris!

Kiris, a tiny bit

S: To, da kyau.

B: Wani abu ne, da na ga mutane na yi, yake ba ni mamaki.

S: To, me ne ne wannan?

B: Na lura cewa mutane da yawa sam ba sa cin abinci a nan Kano tun safe har Magariba. Ko me ya sa haka?

sam, at all

S: Ayya! Kamar yadda Hausawa ke cewa, "Rashin sani ya fi dare duhu." Ai yanzu ana cikin watan azumi ne, kuma ko'ina Musulmi suke a duniya, suna cikin wannan

rashi, lack
duhu, darkness

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hali da kika gani.

hali, condition

B: Me ne ne azumi kuma?

S: Azumi yana ɗaya daga cikin manyan abubuwa guda biyar da aka wajabta wa dukkan Musulmi. Sauran huɗun, su ne Tauhidi, Salla, Zakka, da Hajji.

Tauhidi, testimony that there is no god but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet
Salla, prayer
Zakka, tithe
Hajji, pilgrimage to Mecca

B: Yaya azumin yake?

S: Shi dai azumi na duk gari, ana yinsa ne cikin watan Ramadan a ko'ina cikin duniya. Kuma ana yin kwana talatin cif, ana yi ko kuma kwana ashirin da tara idan watan ya yi nusan.

cif, precisely

nusan, shortage

B: Ina sauraronka, Malam Shehu.

sauraro, listening

S: Da zarar watan Ramadan ya tsaya yau, kashegari za a fara azumin. Kuma za a ci abinci tun asuba kafin ketowar alfijir, sannan ba za a ƙara cin wani abu ko shan wani abu ko tarawa ba sai an kira sallar Magariba.

da zarar, as soon as
kashegari, the next day
asuba, dawn
keto, appear
alfijir, first light of dawn

B: Kai, wannan abu da wuya kuwa!

S: Sam babu wahala idan an saba sosai. Akwai sauƙi gwargwado.

gwargwado, more or less

B: Wai kowa da kowa, dole ne ya yi?

S: I, ya wajaba a kan kowa idan har ya balaga. Maza da mata, tilas ne su yi in sun balaga. Sai dai idan suna fama da rashin lafiya, ko tafiya mai tsawo, ko wata larura. To suna iya barin azumin, sai daga baya su rama iyakar waɗanda ba su yi ba.

wajaba, is obligatory

balaga, has reached maturity
fama, suffering
larura, something unavoidable
daga baya su rama iyakar waɗanda ba su yi ba, afterwards they must make up for the days they missed

B: To, me zai faru idan mutum ya ƙi yi da gangan?

da gangan, intentionally

S: To, ai wannan, kaffara ta same shi.

kaffara, restitution

B: Me ne ne kaffara?

S: Kaffara, ita ce ramuwar azumi ƙwaya ɗaya da guda sittin, kuma kwana sittin ɗin nan babu tsallake. Idan mutum ya tsallake kwana guda, sai ya sake tun farko.

ramuwa, expiation
azumi ƙwaya ɗaya, a single day of fasting
tsallake, skipping

Mutum kuma yana iya ciyar da mutane sittin wadanda suke da bukatar abinci sosai, wato musakai, a maimakon azumi kwaya daya tak.

sako tun farko, start over

musakai, needy
a maimakon, in place of

B: Lallai mutum ba ya so ya karya azumi, ko ya ki yin azumi da gangan ba.

karya, break

S: To, kin gani fa?

B: Akwai wani irin azumin kuma?

S: I, akwai iri-iri. Akwai na nafila, wanda ake yi don karin samun lada. Akwai kuma na tsofaffi da sauransu.

nafila, optional
kari, increase

B: To, madalla. Amma bayan an gama azumin watan Ramadan, wato na cuk gari, ana yin wani abu?

S: Kwarai kuwa. Da zarar an gama yau, to kashegari sai a yi bikin karamar salla, don murnar gama azumi da cikar shekara. Shi ne za ki ga an je an yi salla da safe, sannan mutane su yi ado a yi ta cin abinci, ana shaye-shaye, kade-kade, bushe-bushe, da raye-raye. Kowa na ta murna.

cika, filling up (here, ending)
ado, adornment
shaye-shaye, drinking
kade-kade, playing percussion instruments
bushe-bushe, playing mouth instruments
raye-raye, dancing

B: To, na fahimta, kuma na gode kwarai!

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GRAMMAR

1. **da zarar**, as soon as. The **da zarar** clause is followed by a clause with future meaning.

   Da zarar watan Ramalan ya tsaya yau, kashegari za a fara azumin
   As soon as the moon of Ramadan is sighted on one day, the next day fasting will start

   Da zarar ka zo, sai mu tafi
   As soon as you come, we'll go

2. Some polite terms for sexual relations.

   Namiji ba ya saduwa da mace lokacin azumi
   Namiji ba ya tarawa da mace lokacin azumi
   A man does not have sexual relations with a woman during the fasting period

   Kada ku tara da matanku da azumi
   Kada ku sadu da matanku da azumi
   Don't have sexual relations with your wives during the fasting period

3. Modifiers.

A. **gwargwado**, more or less. It can follow the noun it modifies. E.g.:

   Akwai sauki gwargwado
   It's more or less easy

   Ya yi murna gwargwado
   He was more or less pleased

or, with a genitival link, it can precede a noun:

   Na yi aikin gwargwadon karfina
   I worked more or less to the limits of my strength

B. **da gangan**, intentionally.

   Mutumin ya ki yin haka ne, da gangan
   The man purposely refused to do this

   Da gangan suke yin wannan abu
   It is on purpose that they do this

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BEST COPY AVAILABLE

LESSON EIGHT

TSARIN KARATU NA GARGAJIYA

tsari, system, arrangement

1. LABARIN WANI MUTUM DA ALMAJIRI.

gargajiya, tradition
almajiri, beggar
mammaƙo, miserliness
bara, begging

An yi wani mutum mai mammaƙo, wai shi Bala. Ba ya so ya kashe kuɗi. Ran nan sai wani almajiri ya zo wurinsa yana yin bara, yana cewa, "Allah ya ba ku, mu samu, jama'ar Annabi. A ba ni sadaka don darajar Annabi."

daraja, holiness

Almajirin na yin gaba sai ya tarar da wasu mutane, sai Almajirin ya tsaya wurinsu, yana cewa, "Allah ya ba ku, mu samu, ya jama'ar Annabi. A ba ni sadaka don darajar Annabi." Mutanen nan suka kawo kuɗi, suka ba shi. Kuma shi almajirin, ya ce, "Allah ya biya bukata." Bala dai yana kallonsu, bai yi masu magana ba.

tarar, meet

ya, Oh!

biya bukata, take care of needs

Kwana biyu da zuwan Almajirin nan, sai aka yi wa Bala sata. Hankalin Bala ya tashi. Sai ya koma, yana ta roƙon Allah, yana cewa, "Allah ya sa a ga kayana." Yana faɗin haka, sai ya ji daga sama an ce, "Za ka ga kayanka, amma in ka ga su, ba ka fara sadaka ba, a^ kuma sacewa."

kuma, do again

Bala na zuwa gida kuwa, sai ya ga kayansa, ba a taɓa komai ba. Tun daga wannan lokacin, duk sati sai ya tara almajiran garin duka, ya ba su sadaka.

2. LABARIN WANI MALAMI DA ƁALIBINSA.

A wata ƙasa, an yi wani malami mai ilimi matuƙa. Malamin nan yana da ɗalibai masu yawa. A cikinsu akwai wani yaro, wai shi Lawan. Malamin yana son Lawan ƙwarai, saboda shi Lawan yaro ne mai ƙoƙari.

Baban Lawan yana da arziki daidai misali.

Wata rana Lawan ya makara, bai tafi makarantar allo da wuri ba, sai ya kwashi inibi, ya tafi da shi, domin ya kai wa

inibi, grapes

malamin nasa don kar a doke shi.

Yana zuwa sai malamin ya rufe shi da fada, amma shi Lawan sai ya miƙa masa inibi. Malamin na shan inibi, sai ya daina fada, ya yi shiru. Shi kuwa Lawan, tuni ya wuce ya dauko alonsa, yana biyawa, yana cewa, "Ra, ta, sa, sha, zal, dal!"

rufe, close; here, subject to a barrage of something

ra, ta, sa, sha, zal, dal, Arabic letters

Malamin kuwa, da gama shan inibi, sai ya dauki bulalarsa, yana cewa, "To, to!" Idan kuwa ya ga yaro yana barci ko ba ya yin karatu da kyau, sai malamin ya tsala masa bulala.

bulala, whip

tsala, beat

Can sai malam ya ce a yi addu'a, a tashi daga makaranta.

addu'a, prayer

Washegari, malamin nan yana zaune, sai ga baban Lawan. Suka gaisa da malamin, sai baban Lawan ya ce komai Lawan ya yi, a yi masa duka. Malam ya ce, "To."

washegari, the next day

duka, beating

Yamma na yi, sai Lawan ya sake yin latti, amma ko da ya zo ya miƙo wa malam inibi, sai malamin ya karɓa, sa'an nan ya yi ta tsala wa Lawan bulala. Daga ran nan, Lawan bai kara makara ba.

3. LABARIN JATAU DA MALAM YUGUDA.

Wani mutum mai suna Jatau yana so ya saka dansa a makarantar al-Kurani, sai ya zo ya sami Malam Yuguda mai 'yan makaranta. Daga nan, sai ya shiga yi masa tambayoyi a kan tsarin karatu da yake koya wa dalibansa.

al-Kurani, Holy Quran

Jatau: Allah ya gafarta Malam. Barka da asuba.

Yuguda: Barka kadai.

J: Ina so na kawo dana makarantarka.

Y: To, madalla. Ya yi kyau.

J: Sai dai ina so idan ba ka damu ba, ka ba ni wani dan bayanin yadda tsarin ilimin

damu, be bothered
ilimi, knowledge

gargajiya yake.

Y: To, wannan ai mai sauki ne. Ka ga dai muna da makaranta ta allo, muna da makarantar al-Kurani, muna da makarantar gafaka, sannan kuma da ta Islamiyya.

gafaka, satchel

J: To, ko za ka yi bayaninsu daki-daki?

daki-daki, one by one

Makarantar Allo

Y: Kwarai kuwa. Da farko dai, ita makarantar allo, a nan ne ake saka yara kamar 'yan shekara hudu zuwa shida. A nan ake fara koya masu babbaku (watau bakake babu wasulla), sannan farfaru (watau bakake da wasulla). Daga nan sai a koya masu hajjatu (watau gaba-gaba na kalmomi). To bayan an koya masu hajjatu, sai su fara koyon hadda (watau koyo da ka).

saka, put

babbaku, consonant
baki, pl. **bakake**, letter of alphabet
wasali, pl. **wasulla**, vowel
farfaru, vowels and consonants
gaba, syllable
hajjatu, learning to read in syllables
hadda, memorization

J: A'a? To, tun daga nan suke koyon karatun al-Kurani ne?

Y: Kwarai. Wasu ma ba sa karrabewa tsakanin ta allo din da ta al-Kuranin. Duk abu daya ake koyarwa a cikinsu.

J: To, bayan yaro ya san babbaku da farfaru da sauransu, to, sai me?

Y: Bayan yaro ya fara yin haddar wasu gajerun surori, ya kuma iya, to, sai a sake dawowa baya a fara rubuta masa fatiha a allonsa. Daga fatiha, sai nasi, sai falaki, sai kulhuwa, har ya zuwa sabbi. Daga nan ne zai ci gaba da rubutu da kansa, har ya kai bakara (sura ta karshe), ya sauke.

sura, chapter

fatiha, first verse of Quran
nasi, one of the short chapters of the Quran
falaki, another short chapter of the Quran
kulhuwa, another short chapter of the Quran
sabbi, chapter of the Quran
bakara, last and longest chapter of the Quran
sauke, finish reading Quran

J: To, idan ya sauke, fa?

Y: Daga nan, sai a yi masa sadaka. A wannan lokacin ne ake gayyatar mutane, su zo su yi yadda yaron zai yi karatun surar bakara. Bayan ya gama, to, sai jama'a su sa albarka da yin wasu addu'o'i. Sannan su ba malamin kudi.

gayyata, invite

Makarantar Gafaka

J: To, yaya kuma tsarin makarantar gafaka?

Y: Ita dai, wannan makaranta, kafin mutum ya fara ta, dole ne sai ya yi ta allo da ta al-Kurani. Ana koyon wannan ilimi ne a zaure ko kuma a Kofar gida. Haka kuma irin wannan makaranta ana kiranta da makarantar zaure ko ta ilimi ko kuma ta buzu. A irin wannan makaranta, ɗalibi ɗaya ne ke ɗaukar karatu, sauran kuma suna duba littattafansu, sun jin karatun, har a zo Karshen darasi. Wani lokaci, na'ibin malamin ne ke yi wa ɗalibai bita, idan malamin yana da wani uzuri.

buzu, undressed skin mat, used as a carpet

darasi, lesson
na'ibi, deputy
bita, follow text with students

Makarantar Islamiyya

J: To, yaya kuma makarantar Islamiyya?

Y: A irin wannan makaranta, ana tsara shirin ilimin ne kamar yadda ake yi a makarantar boko. Watau dai, ana yin aji-aji, daga ɗaya zuwa shida ko bakwai. Sai dai ita, galibi an fi yin karatun da dare. Kuma ana koya wa yaran yadda addinin musulunci yake da kuma hukunce-hukuncensa. Sannan kuma ana koya masu tarihin musulunci da Labarci.

makarantar boko, Western-style school
aji, class

addini, religion
hukunci, regulation
tarihi, history

J: To, ko akwai wani bayani da za ka iya ba ni game da matakin matsayin masu ba da ilimin?

mataki, step
matsayi, position

Y: Yanzu kuwa. Ka ga dai, a wannan tsari, akwai baharu (watau wanda ya san kowane fanni) da malami da na'ibi (wakilin ko mataimakin malami) da kuma almajirai.

J: To, waɗanne irin fannuka ake koya?

Y: A irin wannan makaranta, ana koyar da fannuka kamar su Tauhidi (ilimin sanin kaɗaitar Allah), da Fikihu (ilimin sanin ka'idojin addini), da Usulum (ilimin sanin asalin shara'ar Musulunci), da Nahawu (ka'idojin tsare-tsaren jumloli), da Hadisi (bayanin irin ayyuka da rayuwar Annabi Mahammadu S.A.W.), da

baharu, person with knowledge of all subjects
fanni, subject
Tauhidi, belief in the oneness of Allah
Fikihu, Science of Islamic religious law
Usulum, knowledge of the origin of jurisprudence
Nahawu, grammar
Hadisi, the traditions of the prophet Mohammed
Balaga, eloquence

Balaga (ilimin iya magana), da Aruli (ilimin fiɗar waƙa), da Hisabi (ilimin sanin taurari), da dai sauransu.

Aruli, prosody
Hisabi, astrology; reckoning good and bad deeds on judgment day
tauraro, pl. **taurari**, star

J: To, na gode. Zan kawo ɗana gobe.

Y: To, madalla. Sai ka kawo shi.

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GRAMMAR

1. An alternative to the standard plural forms of some nouns (though with a different meaning) is to reduplicate the singular form. E.g.:

gaɓa has the regular plural **gaɓoɓi**, but the reduplicated variant **gaɓa-gaɓa** denotes plurality of a very special sort, namely, the items in question are viewed as being in a sequence. Thus, **gaɓoɓi** means 'syllables', while **gaɓa-gaɓa** means 'a sequence of syllables'.

Also, **aji** has the normal plural **ajujuwa** but in the dialog for this lesson, **aji-aji** is used to designate the sequence of classes going from the first to the sixth.

Similarly, though the regular plural of **gida** is **gidaje**, the expression **gida-gida** can be used to denote a set of houses in a particular order in a certain environment.

Sometimes a noun has no plural other than a full reduplicate. An example from the dialog is **hukunce-hukunce** 'regulations', which simply has the ordinary meaning of plurality without any special connotation of an orderly sequence.

2. Although **dole** and **tilas** are frequently found before the subjunctive, it is quite permissible for them to be followed by **sai** and the perfective, but with a different meaning. E.g.:

Dole ne ya yi makarantar allo
He must/ought to go to Koranic school

Dole ne sai ya yi makarantar allo, kafin ya yi ta gafaka
He should have gone to Koranic school before going to **makarantar gafaka**

PRACTICAL HAUSA

Greetings based on times of the day:

Barka da asuba
(Literally, 'greetings at dawn', but in fact this is used the first time
one meets someone in the day, anytime up to about 10 a.m.)

Barka da rana
(anytime between shortly before noon and around 3 p.m.)

Barka da yamma
(around the time before the sun goes down, roughly 4 to 6

Barka da dare
(anytime after sunset)

LESSON 9

BUKIN SUNA

buki, ceremony

Nora: Don Allah, kina da sule, ki ba ni in sayi goro? Canji ne, ba ni da shi.

Zilai: A'a, babu. Amma in goro kike so, akwai ni da shi. Amshi wannan.

N: Yauwa! Na gode. Kai! Ina kika samo goro mai kyau haka?

Z: Ai daga wurin bukin raɗin suna na fito. A can aka ba ni wannan goron.

N: Bukin raɗin suna? Me ne ne haka?

Z: Af, ke fa baƙuwa ce. Ai mu Hausawa, in aka yi mana haihuwa, akwai al'adu na musamman da ake yi wajen sa wa jariri ko jaririya suna.

haihuwa, birth
jariri, newborn

N: To. Ba ranar da aka haife shi ake sa masa suna kurum ba?

Z: A'a. Akwai suna irin na gargajiya wanda akan sa wa jariri. Wannan ya danganci ranar da aka haife shi, ko irin halin da yanayin da aka haife shi, ko wani abu da ya faru yayin da aka haife shi, da sauran abubuwa makamantansu. Shi ya sa kikan ji wasu sunaye kamar su Tanko, ko Shekarau, ko Lami, ko Awaje, da dai sauransu. Amma duk waɗannan ba sunaye ne na yanka ba.

makamanci, something similar

N: Me ne ne sunan yanka kuma?

Z: Sunan yanka, shi ne sunan da ake sanya wa jariri bayan kwana bakwai da haihuwarsa. A wannan ranar ne ake tara malamai da mutane. Babban malamin, shi zai ambaci sunan jaririn bayan ya yi wasu addu'o'i. Sa'an nan maroƙi zai ambaci sunan don kowa da kowa ya ji. Za a yi wa jaririn addu'o'i, da iyayensa, da duk jama'ar da suka taru. Sa'an nan

addu'a, prayer
maroƙi, beggar

za a watse. Kuma za a yanka rago musamman don wannan buki. Shi ya sa ake kiransa "sunan yanka."

N: Kin ce malami ne zai fara ambaton sunan. Watau sai sunan da ya ga dama ke nan zai sa wa yaron?

ambata, mention

Z: A'a. Su iyayen, su ne za su saßi sunan da suke so, su sa wa jaririnsu. Wani lokaci sukan nemi shawarar malami saboda a ßa'ida dole ne sunan ya dace da addinin musulunci. Idan sun zaßa sai su shaida wa malamin da aka gaiyata tun kafin jama'a ta taru.

addini, religion

N: Kin ce ana yanka rago, su jama'ar da suka taru, su za a ba su ci?

Z: A'a. Su jama'a, kafin su watse, za a raba musu goro da halawa da yawa daidai, gwargwadon ßarfin iyayen jaririn. Shi ragon da aka yanka, wani kasafin dabam ake yi da shi.

watse, disperse
halawa, candy
kasafi, distribution

N: Daga nan bukin suna ya ßare ke nan?

Z: Ina?! Ai sa'an nan ne ma buki ya fara. A zamanin yanzu, idan iyayen jariri masu hali ne, har sukan kira loyafar taya, su murnar haihuwa. Kuma duk wannan hidimar ta fannin maza ke nan kurum.

hidima, being busy
fanni, section

N: Kina nufin mu ma mata muna yin tamu hidimar dabam a ranar suna?

Z: Kwarai da gaske! Ai ma hidimar da muke yi ta fi ta maza yawa. Da zarar an yi haihuwar, za mu fara hidima, har ma bayan ranar suna. Mu za mu kira ungozoma, ta yi aikinta na yanke cibiya da jinyarsa, da kuma wankan jariri. Kuma za mu kirawo wanzami don ya cire beli ko kuma ya yi shasshawa ko wani zane na gado. Kuma tun ranar haihuwa mu mata ke karßar 'yan'uwanmu baßi, mata masu zuwa barkar-haihuwa.

da zarar, as soon as
cibiya, umbilical cord
jinya, nursing
wanzami, barber
cire, remove
beli, uvula

Haka kuma ranar suna muke kulawa da sallamar masu hidimomi. Kuma yinin bukin suna, jego, reno da yaye, wankan

sallama, seeing off
yini, spending a whole day

jego, yin arba'in, ya-da-wanka duk mata mu ke kulawa da su.

jego, nursing
reno, caring for baby
yaye, weaning

N: Af, kwanaki, da na tambayi abokiyata sunan jaririnta, sai ta ki faɗa mini. Ko me ne ne dalili?

Z: Ai, ga al'ada, ba safai uwa takan kira sunan ɗanta ba, musamman in shi ne na farko a gare ta. Watau tana jin kunyar sunan. Kin kiran suna ba sai tsakanin uwa da ɗa kurum ya tsaya ba. Ya shafi dukkan rabe-rabe na dangantakar mutane.

dangantaka, relationship

N: Me ya jawo haka?

Z: Akwai dalilai da yawa da kan jawo mutum ya ki kiran sunan mutum. Akwai kunya tsakanin uwa da ɗanta. Haka kuma ɗa ba zai iya kiran sunan mahaifansa ba saboda girmamawa. Akwai kuma ladabi da biyayya. Akwai kuma dalilin tsoro. Akwai dalilin barkonci da dai sauransu.

kunya, modesty

ladabi, respect
biyayya, obedience
barkonci, joking

N: Ke na ji daɗin wannan bayani da kika ba ni.

Z: To, ni ma na ji daɗi. Sai an jima.

GRAMMAR

Definite vs. Indefinite before Relative Clause

Although nouns frequently appear in the definite before a relative clause, they may also be indefinite, but with a slightly different meaning. E.g.:

Sunan yanka, shi ne suna wanda ake sanya wa jariri ...
"Sunan yanka" is the type of name given to a child ...

Wannan, shi ne sunan da aka sa mini
This is the name I was given

In the first instance, the indefinite is used because a specific name is not referred to, rather the general practice of naming. In the second instance, the definite is used because it refers to the specific name that was given to a particular individual. Similarly, observe the following differences:

Ga kaya da ake sawa a Kasar Hausa

Ga gayan da na sa jiya

In the first case, the definite marker is not used because the sentence refers to the type of clothing worn as a general custom, in contrast to the second case, where a specific set of garments is referred to.

Sometimes the head of the relative clause can appear without either the genitival link or the definite marker. Compare the following:

Ga wasu kaya da aka kawo

Ga wasu kayan da aka kawo

The first sentence implies that the goods referred to are the only ones to have been brought, while the second implies that the goods brought are in addition to other goods brought earlier.

VOCABULARY

1. **Musamman** can modify words, phrases, or full clauses. E.g.:

Za a yanka rago musamman don wannan biki
A ram will be slaughtered just for this feast

Ta zo musamman don ta ga abubuwan da ake yi
She came specifically to see what they were doing

Ya sa riga ta musamman
He wore a special gown

2. Terms of respect.

Girmamawa refers to the sort of overt respect that one shows to a superior, while **ladabi** is more personal, referring to the respectful attitude one has to a superior. **Ladabi** is the sort of thing that is learned over a long period of time from one's parents and teachers, while **girmamawa**, being more concrete, is acquired later on through interaction with people. (Another meaning of **ladabi** is the humble bow that one makes to a superior.) **Biyayya** is also shown to superiors, but its meaning is 'loyalty' or 'obedience'. **Kunya**, which incorporates the notions of modesty, self-respect, and respect for others, is the sort of thing shown not only to superiors but to everybody one interacts with.

LESSON 10

TAFIYA KASUWAR KURMI

Garba yana tsaye a Kofar gidansa na nan Kofar Nasarawa, yana ta shawarwarin yadda zai je kasuwar kurmi don yin 'yar wata sayayya. Ga shi kuma bai san hanya ba. Can sai ga Sule ya ratso ta wurinsa a kan hanyarsa ta zuwa laburare (dakin karatu).

sayayya, purchase
ratsa, drop by
laburare, library

S: Barka da asuba, M. Garba. Ina za a ne?

G: Zan tafi kasuwar kurmi ne, ko da yake ban san hanyar ba.

S: To, tun da yanzu a Kofar Nasarawa kake, bari in yi maka gwari-gwari yadda za ka gane sosai.

gwari-gwari, step by step

G: To, madalla.

S: To, yanzu dai in ka miƙe sak kan wannan titi, zai kai ka har Kofar Kudu, wato nan Kofar gidan sarki.

miƙe , go straight
sak, absolutely

G: I, na san gidan sarki kuwa.

S: Yauwa, daga nan sai ka karya kwana dama ta nan titin Kabara, har sai ka isa masallacin Jumma'a.

kwana, corner

G: Aha! Ina jinka.

S: Yauwa! Idan ka isa masallacin, za ka ga hanyar ta rabu t=biyu. Daya ta karya dama, dayar kuwa ta miƙe samɓal! Sai ka bi wacce ta miƙe din.

dama, right hand
samɓal, straight
wacce = wadda

G: To, ina zan yi daga nan?

S: Madalla, ai da ka zo nan a mahadar, za ka hango wani masallaci a gabanka, nan tsallaken titi. To, sai ka miƙe wannan hanyar sosai da ba ta da kwalta.

mahadа, intersection
hanga, catch sight of
tsallaken, across
kwalta, pavement

G: To, wannan hanyar ce za ta kai ni har kasuwar kurmi?

S: I, a kan wannan hanyar kasuwar ta fara, domin a nan ne masu sayar maka da tsani **tsani**, ladder suke.

G: To, zan iya shiga cikin kasuwar ta nan wurin?

S: Kwarai kuwa!

G: To, madalla, na gode. Sai an juma.

GRAMMAR

1. **da plus Perfective = da zarar**, as soon as. E.g.:

Da ka zo nan mahaɗar, za ka hango wani masallaci
As soon as you get to that intersection, you will see a mosque

Da ta zo, sai mu tafi gari
As soon as she gets here, we will go into town

2. **wannan** vs. **wannan.**

Wannan refers to the things just mentioned, while **wannan** is a general-purpose demonstrative:

Sai ka miƙe wannan hanyar sosai
Go straight up the street that we just mentioned

Sai ka miƙe wannan hanyar sosai
Go straight up this street here

The same applies to all of the other demonstratives:

Items just mentioned:	General-Purpose Demonstrative:
wancan	**wancan**
waccan	**waccan**
waɗancan	**waɗancan**
waɗannan	**waɗannan**

LESSON 11

WASANNI

1. Birin-birin.

In yara maza ko mata sun hadu, sai a zabi wanda zai yi kamu, a rufe masa ido, sauran su shiga zaure mai duhu, su buya. Shi kuma wanda zai yi kamun, sai ya shiga inda yake jin suke, yana nemansu. Idan ya kama daya daga cikinsu, to shi wanda aka kama, shi zai yi kamu. Sauran kuma, sai su fito su tafi wajen sha. Idan kuwa shi mai kamu bai kama kowa ba, to shi zai sake kamu har sai ya kama.

buya, hide

2. 'Yar rigiyar nana.

A wannan wasan, yara maza sukan kama da'ira, kowa ya dora kafarsa a kan cinyar na kusa da shi. Sai kowa ya samu ya dora kafarsa a kan cinyar na kusa da shi, sa'annan za a fara wasan.

da'ira, circle
dora, put
cinya, thigh

Daya daga cikin yaran, sai ya riƙa ba da waƙa, yana cewa, "'Yar rijiyar nana." Sauran suna cewa, "Madi so." Shi kuma yana ci gaba da waƙar, yana cewa, "A zuba mata dan ruwa da biri da kararawa."

biri, monkey
kararawa, bell

Sauran suna amsawa "Madi so" duk lokacin da ya tsaya. In ana ba da waƙar, za su dinga tsalle da ƙafa daya, suna jujjuyawa. Duk wanda ya fadi ya fita daga wasan.

tsalle, jumping
juya, turn

3. Bago.

Kamin a fara wasan, sai yara su zana da'ira guda biyu. Sai yaran su cire rigunansu, su ajiye a gaban turke. Yaro daya yana tsaye a jikin turken, ya riƙe riga da aka daure a jikin turken.

kamin = kafin

turke, post

Su kuma sauran yaran, sai su koma daya da'irar. Za su yi ƙoƙarin dauko rigunansu daga gaban turken. Amma in za su tafi daukowa, sai su riƙe ƙafarsu daya, suna tsalle da dayar.

daya, the other

Shi kuma "turken" zai yi ƙoƙarin hana su ɗaukan rigunan nasu. Duk wanda ya ajiye ƙafarsa, in ba a cikin tasa da'irar ba, to ya fita daga wasan ke nan.

Haka kuma duk wanda turken ya taɓa ya zama nama. Su kuma sauran za su riƙa ƙoƙarin jan hankalin turken, domin 'yan'uwansu su samu su ɗauki rigunan. In sun ɗauki rigunan, sai su riƙa dukan turken, domin waɗanda ba su da riguna su ɗauka.

zama nama, be out of the game

duka. strike

4. Jini da jini.

Yara maza sai su taru, su kama da'ira, ɗaya daga cikinsu yana cewa, "Jini da jini." Sauran kuma suna amsawa, "Jini." Sai shi wanda yake bayarwa ya yi ta lissafin abubuwa masu jini, kamar su kaza, mutum, alade, da sauransu, ya ce, "Kaza da jini," ko kuma, "Mutum da jini." Kuma sauran, duk abin da ya faɗa, sai su ce, "Jini."

lissafi, listing

Can sai mai bayarwar ya faɗi wani abu mara jini, kamar tebur, agogo, shinkafa, da sauransu. Su kuma sauran, in suka ji an faɗi abu marar jini, sai su yi shiru. Amma wanda ya amsa, "Jini," sai 'yan'uwansa su bi shi, suna dukansa har sai ya je wajen sha.

bayarwa, giving

5. Awo-awo.

awo, weighing, measuring

A wannan wasan ma, sai yara maza su taru, su kama da'ira, ɗaya daga cikinsu yana ba da waƙa, yana cewa, "Awo-awo." Su kuma sauran, suna amsawa, "Awo." Sai mai bayarwar ya ce, "Na je Katsina awo." Sauran sai su amsa, "Awo."

Sai ya yi ta lissafin abubuwan da ake aunarwa kamar su gero, dawa, masara, shinkafa, alkama, gyaɗa, garin rogo, da sauransu, yana cewa, "Na auno gero," ko "Na auno dawa." Sauran kuma suna ta amsawa, "Awo," duk lokacin da ya ce ya auno wani abu.

auna, measure by weight or volume

Can sai ya faɗi wani abu da ba a aunarwa, kamar kaza, doya, gurasa, da

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sauransu, yana faɗin "Na auno kaza," ko "Na auno doya." Sauran kuma, in sun ji an faɗi abin da ba a aunarwa, sai su yi shiru. Wanda ya amsa, "Awo," ya fita daga wasan.

6. Abu Lunkuya.

A wannan wasan, yara maza sukan taru a fili, su kama da'ira, ɗaya daga cikinsu yana ba da waƙa, sauran suna amsawa. Waƙar ita ce:

Waƙa: **Abu lunkuya.**
Amsa: **He in he.**

Waƙa: **Abu nako.**
Amsa: **He.**

Waƙa: **In kara ji?**
Amsa: **Na ki a doke ni?**

Mai ba da waƙar, sai ya yi ta cewa, "Abun nako," har sau yadda ya ga dama. Can kuma sai ya ce, "In kara ji." Sauran, sai su yi shiru ko su ce, "Na ki a doke ni?" To, waɗanda suka ce, "He" sun fita daga wasan ko kuma su tafi a guje, su je wajen sha. In sauran sun same su, su doke su.

7. Lugu-Lugu.

Wannan wasan mata ne. Yaran sukan zauna, su mimmike kafafuwansu. Yara biyu a cikinsu kuwa, sai su tsaya. ɗaya daga cikin yaran biyu, sai ta sami wani abu karami, shi ake kira 'ya. Dayar kuwa, sai ta tsaya tana kallonta domin ta ga wacce za ta ba 'yar. Ita kuwa mai 'yar, sai ta dunkule hannuwanta da 'yar. A ciki tana sa hannun nata tsakanin cinyar sauran yaran, tana cewa, "Lugu-lugu ta nuna." Sauran suna amsawa, "Da romo."

mike, stretch out

wacce = wadda

dunkule, make a fist

Ta ci gaba da waƙar, sauran suna amsawa kamar a sama:

Ta kuma ta nuna.	**Da romo.**
Ta yi dahuwar kashi.	**Da romo.**
Dan-danne da kyau.	**Da romo.**
Far tuwon faifai.	**Da romo.**

Tana gamawa, sai ɗaya yarinyar da ke

tsaye ta kira sunan wa[illegible] jin 'yar na wurinta ta ce ta ba t[illegible]n ta canka ita ce, za ta karßi 'yar, [illegible]uma ba wata. Amma in ba ta canka ba, sai sauran su riƙa ce mata, "Daddawa ɗaya a cikinki."

canka, guess

daddawa, locust bean cake

8. Dara (Ta Farko).

A haƙa rami guda uku sau uku, kamar haka:

haƙa, dig
rami, hole

Wato ramuka tara ke nan. Sai mutane biyu su nemi sillen kara uku da kuma duwatsu uku. Ko da yake an fi yin amfani da sillen kara da duwatsu, ana iya amfani da kowaɗanne irin abubuwa, kamar su mirifin kwalba, maßalli da sauransu.

sillen kara, stick
dutse, stone
ko da yake, although
mirifi, lid
kwalba, bottle
maßalli, button

Mutum ɗaya ya ɗauki duwatsun ɗayan, kuma ya ɗauki sillen kara. Mai duwatsu sai ya fara ɗansa ɗaya a cikin rami ɗaya, mai sillen kara kuma, sai shi ya sa nasa ɗaya. Haka za a yi ta yi har 'ya'yan su ƙare.

Yadda ake yin wasan, shi ne kowa yana so ya jera 'ya'yansa guda ukun a layi. Wanda ya fara jerawa, shi ya kasa. Kullum mai dutse, abin da yake so a ransa, shi ne ya hana mai sillen kara ya jera 'ya'yansa uku, shi ma mai sillen kara haka.

jera, arrange
layi, line
kasa, win

Yadda ake yi, sai mutum ya ɗauki ɗansa guda ɗaya daga cikin raminsa, ya mai da shi wani ramin. Amma sabon ramin, sai ya zamana na kusa da dutsen ko sillen karan ne. Ba a tsallake rami ko ɗa.

zamana, come to be, be

Ana iya ɗaukar dutse, a mai da shi wurin da aka nuna da kibiya.

Ba za a iya ɗaukar sillen kara a mai da shi wuraren da aka nuna da kibiya ba.

9. Dara (Ta Dabara).

A haka ramuka guda biyar sau shida, kamar haka:

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

. . . . . .

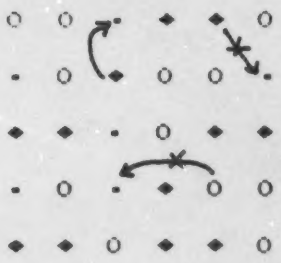
Ramuka talatin ke nan. Sai mutane biyu su nemi dutse guda goma sha biyu da sillen kara guda goma sha biyu. Mutum ɗaya sai ya ɗauki dutsen, ɗayan kuma sillen kara. Mai duwatsu shi zai fara sa ɗa ɗaya a rami, sa'an nan mai sillen kara shi ma ya sa guda ɗaya. Haka za a yi ta yi, har sai 'ya'yan kowa sun kare.

To, mai dutse sai ya fara wasan, sa'an nan mai sillen kara. Idan wani ya jera nasa guda uku, sai wanda ya jera ya ɗauki na ɗayan guda. Kuma an fi so a ɗauke wanda zai hana shi jerawa, domin kuwa a nan ma mai sillen kara yana so ne ya hana mai dutse jerawa, shi ma mai dutsen haka.

Yadda ake yin wasan, shi ne mai dutse yana son ya ci ɗaya, mai sillen kara kuma haka. In kuna so ku ci ɗan wani, za ku jera naku guda uku (ko fi), sai ku ɗauki ɗan wancan ɗaya.

Hanyar da zaku bi ku jera, ita ce, sai ku ɗauki ɗanku ɗaya daga cikin raminsa, ku mai da shi wani ramin ba tare da tsallake

wani rami ko ɗa ba:



10. Ƙwado (Huɗu Sha).

Mutum biyu ne suke yin wasan ƙwado, kowa da garkarsa. Kowane rami, za a zube 'ya'ya huɗu.

garka, "home" space

Za a fara ɗiban 'ya'ya daga rami guda, a riƙa sakawa ɗai-ɗai a cikin sauran ramukan. Idan kuka ɗebi 'ya'ya huɗu, kuka saka a cikin rami uku, ragowar guda ɗayan, sai ku haɗa da na ɗaya ramin da kuka zo kansa, ya zama guda biyar ke nan a hannunku. Sai ku ci gaba da sakawa.

saka, put

ragowa, remainder

haɗa, combine

Haka za ku yi ta yi, ba za ku daina ba, sai inda kuka ajiye ɗa, babu wani a ciki sai shi kaɗai. Wato idan da ɗa biyu ko uku a hannunku, sai ku saka guda a cikin ramin inda babu komai, kuma ku ci gaba da wasan.

Sai abokin wasanku, shi kuma ya fara daga nasa gidan. Shi ma, haka zai yi ta yi har sai inda ya saka a ramin, ba wani, sannan ya daina wasan. Haka za a yi ta yi. Kuma idan garkarku ta sami guda huɗu a ciki, sai ku kwashe, ku zube a gabanku. Waɗannan sun zama naku. Haka za a yi ta yi har a kasa.

kwashe, collect

GRAMMAR

1. Indirect Object as "anti-benefactive".

The indirect object can be used with many verbs to indicate action against someone as opposed to the more common benefactive meaning. E.g.:

An rufe masa ido
They covered his eyes on him

An ci mini mutunci
They treated me with disrespect

An sace mini kuɗina
They took all my money away from me

2. **ɗaya** = 'the other'

Here are some examples of this use of **ɗaya**:

Suna wasa a ɗaya da'irar
They are playing in the other circle

Yana son ɗaya yarinyar
He loves the other girl

Yaro ya riƙe goba biyu, yana cin ɗaya, yana wasa da ɗayan
The boy held two guavas. He was eating one and playing with the other

Sun riƙe ƙafarsu ɗaya, suna tsalle da ɗayar
They held one of their legs while jumping on the other

VOCABULARY

1. Different meanings of **hankali.**

   a. attention.

   Za su rika kokarin jan hankalin "turken"
   They will keep trying to divert the attention of the person who is "it"

   Sarki ya jawo hankalinsu da su rika biyayya
   The emir drew their attention to the fact that they should remain obedient

   b. mind.

   Hankalinsa ya kwanta
   His mind has settled

   Hankalinsu ya tashi
   Their emotions are stirred up

   c. slowly, softly

   Ku tafi a hankali
   Go slowly

   Fadi a hankali
   Speak slowly

   Mun fada a hankali
   We spoke in a quiet voice

   d. caution

   Ku yi hankali da wannan wukar
   Be careful with this knife

   Hankali da kare
   Beware of dog

2. **Ko da = da,** [illegible]**en; Ko da yake,** although, despite

   Ko da na zo, sai na tarar ya tafi
   When I came, I found that he had left

   Ko da yake na zo, ban same shi ba
   Even though I came, I didn't find him in

LESSON 12

ABINCI

1. Suya Da Tuya.

Yadda ake soya nama, da farko za a samo murhu da itace da kara, sai a kunna wuta, sannan a kawo kasko, a ɗora a kan murhu inda wuta take. A kawo mai, a zuba a cikin kasko, a yanka albasa, a sa a cikin mai. Idan mai ya tafasa, sai a wanke nama, a sa gishiri, a zuba a cikin man. A ɗauko ƙoshiya a rika juyawa, yana kumfa, ana ta juyawa. Da haka har sai ya daina kumfa, ya yi ja. A kwashe, a bari, ya huce. Shi ke nan, an gama soya nama ke nan.

Kamar yadda ake soya nama, haka ma ake soya kifi. Kwai ma ana soya shi. Ana kiran soyayyen ƙwai wainar ƙwai.

Ko kuma in ana so a toya ƙosai, ga yadda za a yi. Za a kawo luddayi, a rika ɗiban ƙulli, ana zubawa a cikin tafasasshen mai, har sai kaskon ya cika da ƙulli za a daina zubawa. Bayan minti biyar za a sa kara a juya ƙosan, sama ta koma ƙasa, ƙasa ta koma sama. Bayan minti biyar shi ma, a sa abin kwashewa-- shi ne matsami-- a tsame shi tsaf, a zuba a kwano. Shi ke nan.

soya (v.n. **suya**), fry
toya (v.n. **tuya**), deep-fry

murhu, stove, fireplace
kara, kindling
kunna, light
kasko, earthenware bowl
ɗora, put
tafasa, boil
gishiri, salt
ƙoshiya, wooden ladle
juya, stir
kumfa, 'foam, froth'
kwashe, collect
huce, cool

luddayi, ladle
zuba, pour

matsami, ladle with holes

2. Cincin.

Baturiya: Menene wannan a kan wannan yaro a cikin akwati mai gilas?

gilas, glass

Gambo: Ba ki san shi ba? Ai cincin ne.

B: Ai ban san shi ba. Ana ci ne?

G: I, ana ci.

B: Da me da me ake yinsa?

G: Ana yinsa da filawa da yis da ƙwai.

filawa, flour
yis, yeast

B: Ana soyawa ne, ko ana gasawa?

gasa, roast

G: A'a, ana soyawa.

B: Yaya ake yinsa?

G: Za ki sami filawa da yis, da kuma ƙwai. Ki kwaɓa filawar tare da yis da kuma ƙwai. Ki bar shi kamar awa huɗu. Kafin awa huɗu ya^kumbura. Sai ki kawo mai, ki sa a kasko, ki ɗora a kan wuta. Idan man ya tafasa, ki riƙa gutsirar filawa, kina sakawa cikin mai, har kaskon ya cike. Bayan minti biyar, sai ki kwashe. Cincin ya yi. Sai ci!

kwaɓa, mix into a paste

gutsira, breaking off pieces

saka = sa

B: Cincin iri ɗaya ne?

G: A'a. Iri huɗu ne. Akwai na farko wanda ake sa sukari da ƙwai. Na biyu wanda ake sa riɗi a samansa. Na uku wanda ake sa kifi a cikinsa. Na huɗu wanda ake sa nama a cikinsa. Waɗanda ake sa riɗi da ƙwai, sukari ake sa musu. Waɗanda kuma ake sa kifi ko nama, gishiri ake sa musu.

riɗi, sesame seeds

B: Nawa ne kuɗinsu?

G: Ai ya danganta ga irin wanda ake so. Masu sukari ba su kai tsadar masu nama ba da kifi. Masu nama da kifi, ana sai da ƙwaya ɗaya sule uku. Masu sukari, ana sai da guda huɗu sule biyu.

danganta, depend

ƙwaya, single unit

3. Gashi.

gashi, roasting

a. Tsire da Kilishi.

Tsire, a tukuba ake gasa shi. A tsinke za a tsira, a hura wuta, a soka a tukuba. Bayan gaba ya gasu, sai a juya baya, shi ma ya gasu. Shi ke nan, an gama gashi.

tukuba, mound of ashes
tsinke, wooden skewer
soka, pierce
tsira, pierce

Ga kuma yadda ake shirya kilishi. Ku samo wuƙa da nama, ku faɗaɗa naman da wuƙar, ku shanya a kan karan gado, sannan ku samo tunkuza da ruwa, ku zuba a ƙwarya da barkono da gishiri da kanin fari da citta mai yatsa. Sai ku dama a cikin ƙwaryar, ku ɗauko tsokan nama, ku tsoma a cikin damun nan, ku kuma sake mayar da shi karan gadon, sai ya bushe. Yadda ake

shanya, spread out to dry
karan gado, bed made of sticks
tunkuza, peanuts with oil extracted
citta mai yatsa, ginger root
dama, mix with water

gasawa, shi ne: a sami gawayi, a zuba a cikin murhu, a kunna wuta ciki. Bayan ta gama ci, hayaƙi ya ƙare, sai a kawo waya mai raga-raga, a ɗora a kan murhu, sai a kawo naman, a shimfiɗa a kan waya, har ya gasu kamar minti talatin, sannan a juya baya.

damu, watery mixture
bushe, dry
hayaƙi, smoke
raga-raga, wire netting
shimfiɗa, spread out

b. Sauran Abubuwa (Nama).

Kamar yadda kuka karanta a sama, to, duk naka ake gashi. Abubuwan da ake gasawa sun haɗa da:

kaza Da farko, za a yanka kazar, a feɗe, sa'an nan a banƙare ta, a ɗora a kan waya a gasa. Akan barbaɗa gishiri da yaji.

feɗe, remove skin
banƙare, twist outwards
waya, wire
barbaɗa, spinkle

balangu Shi balangu an fi yi da kayan ciki. In an sami kayan cikin, sai a yanyanka manya-manya, a gasa, ana yi, ana barbaɗa gishiri. In an gama kuma a ci da yaji.

kayan ciki, entrails

nama Shi nama kamar yadda ake balangu ake yinsa. Dukkansu ana sa musu gishiri, kuma akan ci da yaji.

ragwazo Ragwazo nama ne wanda aka yanyanka, amma da kauri kwarai, kuma aka sa masa dan ƙuli-ƙuli, aka gasa kamar balangu.

kauri, thickness
ƙuli-ƙuli, fried groundnut balls

c. Sauran Abubuwa (ban da nama).

Ba nama kawai ake gasawa ba. Har ma da abubuwa da za ku karanta a gaba.

rogo Rogo, ana gasa shi ta hanyar sa shi a cikin garwashin wuta, wato a binne shi a ciki. Bayan kamar minti goma sha biyar ko ashirin, sai a jawo shi daga wuta, a ɓare, a ci.

dankali Shi ma dankali kamar rogo ake gasa shi.

gyada Da farko za a sami yashi ko

tankaɗaɗɗiyar ƙasa a zuba a kasko. Sai a ɗora kaskon a kan murhu. Idan yashin ya yi zafi sosai, sai a zuba gyaɗar. Za a riƙa juya gyaɗar a cikin yashi har sai ta yi.

tankaɗe, winnow with sieve

gyada mai gishiri. Za a ɓare gyaɗa, a sami gishiri, a zuba masa ruwa, sa'an nan a riƙa sa gyaɗar a ciki, ana jujjuyawa. Sai a shanya gyaɗar. In ta bushe, sai a gasa ta a yashi.

4. Suya.

Har ila yau akwai wasu abubuwa da ake soyawa. Misali:

aya Ita aya a cikin kasko ake soya ta, ba tare da ƙasa ba. Idan an soya, sai a ɗafa sikari da ruwa, a sa ayar nan a ciki. Sikarin ana jujjuyawa. Daga nan sai a shanya, ta bushe, a ci. Wani lokacin kuma, za a sa ta a sikari.

fashe Fashe gurjiya ce da ta bushe. Sai a jiƙa gishiri, a sa gurjiyar a ciki, ana jujjuyawa, sa'an nan a shanya. Idan ta bushe, sai a soya ta kamar gyaɗa. In ana soya ta za ta riƙa fashewa.

gurjiya, peanut
jiƙa, make wet

guguru Shi guguru da masara busasshiya ake yi. Sai a sami kasko, a shafa masa dan mai kaɗan. To, sai a riƙa zuba masarar a ciki ana jujjuyawa. Akan sa masa gishiri ko sikari ta yadda ake sawa gyaɗa ko aya.

shafa, smear

5. Gurasa.

Baturiya: Sannu da aiki.

Garba: Yauwa, sannu kadai.

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B: Me kake sayarwa?

G: Gurasa.

B: Me ce ce gurasa?

G: Ba ki san gurasa ba?

B: I, ban sani ba!

G: Kina so ki sani?

B: I, ina so.

G: To, gurasa ta kasu kashi biyu. Na farko akwai wacca ake yi da filawa. akwai kuma wacca ake yi da alkama. Wacca ake yi da filawa, ana samun garin filawa, a kwaßa da ruwa, a kawo yis, a jiƙa da kanwa. Sai a kawo wannan ruwan da aka jiƙa da kanwa da yis, a zuba a kan wannan filawa da aka kwaßa da farko. A sake kwaßawa. A bar ta bayan awa biyu zuwa uku. Kafin lokacin, ta kumbura. Shi ke nan, ki jiƙa toka, ki samo kara, ki karairaya, ki zuba a cikin tanderu, ki sa wuta. Bayan wutar ta cinye, sai ke ɗauke ruwan tokar, ki yayyafa a cikin tanderu. Ki kawo wannan filawa, ki riƙa gutsira, kina likawa a jikin tanderu daga ciki. In ya cika, sai ki sa faifai, ki rufe bakin tanderun. Bayan minti biyar, ki kawo ƙoƙo ƙarami da wuƙa, ki buɗe tanderun, ki riƙa sa ƙoƙon da wukar, kina kankaro gurasar. Sai ci!

kanwa, potash

karairaya, break into pieces
tanderu, oven
yafa, sprinkle

ƙoƙo, small calabash

B: To, nawa ne kuɗin gurasan nan?

G: Sule sule ne.

B: To, kawo guda biyu!

6. Gashi kuma.

Kamar yadda kuka karanta a baya, haka ma akwai waɗansu abubuwa da ake gasawa.

algaraɡis Kamar yadda ake gurasar filawa, haka ake algaraɡis, sai dai shi algaraɡis, yana da laushi, kuma

akan yi shi kambu-kambu, kuma ana sa sikari a filawar.

alkubus Shi alkubus, da aikama ake yinsa. Sai a sami alkama, a kwaɓa da ruwan tsamiya, a yi ta bugunta, sa'an nan a ƙyale ta ta hau. In ta hau, sai a riƙa mulmulawa, ana sawa a madambaci don a turara, daga nan sai a ci da taushe.

hau, rise

dashishi Dashishi ma kamar alkubus yake. Sai dai dan ruwa kaɗan ake sa wa alkamar, sannan a sa a madambaci. Ana ci da miya ko da nono.

wasa-wasa Da wake da gishiri ake wasa-wasa. Sai a niƙa wake, a haɗa da ruwa kaɗan a cikin ƙwarya. Sai a zuba gishiri. Daga nan, sai a shanya waken, ya bushe. Sa'an nan a sa a madambaci. Ana ci da miya.

7. Dafuwa: Tuwon dawa.

Yadda ake dafa tuwo, za a saka tukunya a kan murhu, kuma a sa itace a cikin murhu, a hura wuta, sai a zuba ruwa a cikin tukunyar. Lokacin da ruwan ya yi zafi, ya tafasa, kamar minti arba'in, sai a ɗebo garin dawa, a zuba a cikin ƙwarya, a zuba ruwa a ciki kuma, a dama da muciya, a zuba a cikin tafasasshen ruwa, a sa muciya, a juya. Bayan kamar minti goma sha biyar, sai shi ma ya dafu.

muciya, flat spoon

In ya dafu, za a kawo gari, a zuba a cikin ruɗe, a sa muciya, a riƙa tuƙawa, har ya tuƙu sosai. Sai ... bari, ya yi kamar minti goma sha biyar, sannan a kawo mara, a riƙa kwashewa. Shi ke nan, sai a kawo miya.

tuƙa, stir
ruɗe, stir while cooking
mara, piece of calabash for dipping out **tuwo**

Dafuwa: Tuwo.

tuwon gero Kamar yadda ake tuwon dawa, to, haka ma ake na gero.

tuwon masara

Masara ma, yadda ake tuwon dawa haka ake yin tuwonta.

tuwon shinkafa

Tuwon shinkafa ya bambamta da sauran tuwaye. Shi, shinkafar kawai za a dafa kuma a tuƙa.

Dafuwa: Sauran Abubuwa

shinkafa Ita shinkafa, dafa ta kawai ake da ruwa, a sa gishiri, a ci da miya ko da mai.

masara Masara, dafa ta ake yi a ruwa, ba tare da an cire ganyenta ba. In ta dafu, sai a cire ganyen, a ci haka.

fura Ita fura da gero ake yinta. Da farko, sai a dafa gero. In ya dafu, sai a sa cikin turmi, a daka. In ana dakawa, za a riƙa zuba ruwan zafi. Kadan ya daku, sai a kwashe daga turmi, a riƙa mulmula furar. Ana sha da nono.

kadan = idan, when, if

mulmula, knead into balls

sakwara Da farko, sai ku dafa doya. Idan ta dafu, sai ku sa a turmi, ku daka, kuna yi, kuna zuba ruwan zafi. Idan ta daku, sai ku kwashe ku mulmule. Shi ke nan, sai ci da miya.

kunu Da farko, sai a riƙa gero lukwi. Sai a tankaɗe, a ɗan ɗebi garin, a zuba a ƙwarya, sannan a zuba ɗan ruwan zafi a ciki. Sai a yi ta jujjuya ƙwaryar don yin gaya. Idan an yi gayan, sai a zuba a cikin tafasasshen ruwa wanda yake kan wuta. In an ɗan jima, sai a ɗebi ragowar garin nan, a dama da ruwan sanyi, a kuma zuba a cikin ruwan zafin. Sai a rufe tukunyar. Bayan kamar minti 15 ko 20, sai a juye ruwan afin a ƙwarya. Idan ya huce, sai a sa sikari, a sha.

lukwi (ideophone), completely

8. Miya.

Idan za a yi miya, sai a tafasa mai da albasa, a sa nama a ciki. In naman ya soyu, sai a zuba markaɗaɗɗen tattasai, tumatiri, attaruhu, albasa, barkono, da kabewa (in taushe za a yi).

Za a yi ta sa wuta, sai markaɗen ya soyu. Kadan ya soyu, sai a tsai da ruwa, wato a zuba ruwa daidai yadda ake so. Can, ruwan zai ƙone, amma kafin ya ƙone duka, sai a kaɗa abin da ake so, kamar kuka, karkashi, da sauransu.

Ire-iren miya sun haɗa da **miyar kuɓewa,** da kuma ire-iren miya da ake yi da ganye kamar su:

miyar kuka
miyar alaiyahu
miyar karkashi
miyar shuwaka
miyar tafasa
miyar zogale
miyar turgunmiya, da sauransu.

A cikin ire-iren miya akwai waɗanda suka dan bambanta da sauran da muka lissafa a sama. Su ne:

dage-dage Ita wannan miya, ba a kaɗa mata komai, kuma ana sa mata nama sosai. Amma kamar yadda aka faɗa a sama, haka ake yinta da kuma sauran da zamu lissafa.

taushe Taushe da yakuwa ake yi. Ita ma, kamar yadda muka faɗa a sama, haka ake yi, amma ana sa mata kabewa a markaɗenta, wani lokaci kuma har da gyaɗa.

farfesu Shi farfesu kamar dage-dage yake. Amma shi, ana sa masa kayan ƙanshi da yaji sosai.

9. Suya kuma.

Abubuwan da ake soyawa, akwai waɗanda suka haɗu da ƙosai, kamar su:

waina Ita waina, ana yinta da shinkafa da nono. Da farko, sai a dafa shinkafar, a haɗa ta da nonan, a bar su su kwana. In an tashi da safe, sai a sa tanderu, a toya.

sinasir Shi sinasir ana yinsa da alkama. Sai a kwaɓa alkamar da ruwa da nono. A bar wannan ƙullin ya kwana. In gari ya waye, sai a toya kamar yadda ake toya waina, sai dai a nan za a yi ƙullin da ɗan ruwa-ruwa.

ƙosai A markaɗa tattasai da albasa, sannan a zuba a cikin markaɗaɗɗen wake, a kuma zuba gishiri. To, ƙullin ƙosai ya haɗu ke nan.

fanke Shi fanke da garin filawa da yis da sikari ake yi. Sai a dunƙule, a toya.

funkaso Funkaso kamar fanke yake, amma shi da alkama ake yi, kuma ba sikari. Ana cinsa da miya.

cincin A sama kun karanta yadda ake yin cincin. Kamar yadda kuka gani, ya yi kama da fanke wajen yi. Sai dai shi cincin, akan sa wani abu kamar nama ko kifi a tsakiya, kuma ana sa ƙwai da madara wajen haɗa shi.

bakilawa Bakilawa, da riɗi da ƙwai da garin filawa da yis da sikari ake yi. Da farko sai a kwaɓa filawar da ruwa sosai, sai a zuba riɗin da ƙwai da yis da sikari. Sai a bari ya hau. In ya hau, sai a yi faɗi da shi, a toya.

faɗi, width

dubilan Shi dubilan, da ƙwai da filawa da sikari ake yi. Idan an kwaɓa filawar da sauran kayan, sai a faɗaɗa shi, ya zama mara kauri. Daga nan sai a kulla a toya.

Akan shafa masa dafaffen sikari.

alkaki Alkama za a barza a kwaßa da ruwa kaƊan, a kuma zuba dan nono. A bari ta hau. Idan ta hau, sai a riƙa murzawa ana kullawa, sannan a toya. Ana shafa zuma ko dafaffen sikari a bayan.

takalmi Takalmi, da alkama da sikari ake yinsa. Za a sami alkamar da aka niƙa, a kwaßa da ƊaN ruwa, a yi faƊi da ita, sannan a ƙyale ta, ta sha iska. Sai a toya ta, kuma a shafa sikari a bayan.

GRAMMAR

1. **(Kamar) yadda ..., haka ma ...**, just as ..., so ...

Kamar yadda ake soya nama, haka ma ake soya kifi
Just as meat is fried, so is fish

2. Participles.

tafasa, boil	**tafasasshe**, boiled
dafa, cook	**dafaffe**, cooked
markaɗa, grind with water	**markaɗaɗɗe**, ground with water
tankaɗe, winnow	**tankaɗaɗɗe**, winnowed

3. **wa** in a relative clause.

Note the difference in meaning in the following two sentences, depending on whether the relative clause contains **wa**:

Akwai wanda ake sa sukari

Akwai wanda ake sa wa sukari

In the first sentence, it is understood that sugar is used in the process of making the product, while in the second, it is understood that sugar is added after the product has been made.

VOCABULARY

1. **soya** and **toya**.

Both terms mean 'to fry', but technically **soya** means to fry in oil and **toya** means to deep-fry in oil. For example, **suya** typically applies to **nama, kifi, dankali, doya, ...,** and **tuya** typically applies to **kosai, waina, fanke, ...**

2. Words for describing position.

sama, on top
kasa, on the bottom
gefe, on the side
gaba, in front
baya, behind
karkashi, beneath
tsakiya, in the middle
dama, on the right
hagu, on the left

A sama na ajiye agogo

Duba a kasa

Ya zauna a gefe

A gaba yake, ba baya ba

Kuɗin a karkashi yake, ba a sama ba

In zaki tafi kasuwa, ki bi ta dama, ba ta hagu ba

3. **a kan**

Note that **a kan** may be either used or not used in specifying the price for which something is bought or sold.

Ana sai da kwaya ɗaya (a kan) sule 3

Na saye shi (a kan) sule 5

Similarly, **a kan** may be left out in:

Na mayar da shi (a kan) karan gadon

4. **ɓare** vs. **fere**.

Ɓarewa is removal of the skin or peel from an object whose skin or

peel is easy to remove without damaging the item. **Ferewa** is used for cases where part of the item has to be removed along with the skin. Examples:

ɓare
ayaba
rake
lemo
gyaɗa
ɗafaffen ɗankali

5. Irregular verb **ɗiba.**

This verb has the form **ɗiba** when it is not followed by a direct object and **ɗibam** before an indirect object pronoun. The verbal noun is **ɗiba** (masc.). Otherwise, the root is **ɗeb-**:

Na ɗebi ruwa

Na ɗebe su
Na ɗebo ruwa

LESSON 13

AIKIN RINI

rini, dyeing

Bala: Sannunku da aiki.

Damba: Yauwa, sannu kadai.

B: Aikin me ake a nan?

D: Muna aikin rini.

B: Waɗancan, su ne ramukan rini?

rami, pl. **ramuka**, hole

D: I, su ne. Kuma muna kiransu tukwanen baba, ko kuma karofi.

tukunya, pl. **tukwane**, pot
baba, indigo
karofi, dye pits

B: Daga ina ake samun baban?

D: Da, muna amfani da baba na gargajiya. Amma yanzu tana da wahalar samu. Saboda haka, muna amfani da baba irin na kwalba, na cikin gwangwani.

na gargajiya, traditional

gwangwani, tin can

B: Da me kuke haɗa baban?

haɗa, mix, combine

D: Wannan tambayar, ka tambayi maƙwabcina. Zai fi ba ka cikakken bayani.

maƙwabci, neighbor
cika, fill
bayani, explanation

B: To, madalla. Yaya kuke rina zane?

rina, dye

D: To, wannan ya danganta da irin yadda ake bukatarsa. Wani lokaci akan tura shi gaba ɗayansa. Wani lokaci kuma, akan yi masa 'yan zane-zane masu ƙawatarwa.

danganta, depend
tura, dye

ƙawata, make good-looking
masu ƙawatarwa, interesting
zane-zane, designs

B: Yaya kuke yin zane-zane ɗin?

D: Muna yin zane-zane ta hanyar ɗaɗɗaura ƙananan duwatsu. Ta haka, su zane-zanen za su fito sarai. Wato, ba za su sami shafuwa ba lokacin da aka tsoma tufafin cikin tukunyar baba.

ɗaura, tie, fasten
ƙanana (pl.), small
dutse, pl. **duwatsu**, stone
shafa, affect
tsoma, dip
tufafi, garments

B: Kukan bar zanen ya daɗe a cikin baban?

D: A'a. Da an tsoma a ciki, shi ke nan. Sai a mammatsa da hannu don a tabbatar ko'ina ya samu. Shi ke nan, sai a

da = da zarar, as soon as
matsa, squeeze
tabbatar, make sure

fitar.

B: Ana tsomawa sau ɗaya kurum?

D: Ai ana iya tattsomawa har sai ya yi baki silik, yadda ake bukata.

silik (ideophone), extremely

B: Daga nan, fa? Kukan kwance duwatsun?

kwance, untie

D: A'a. Akan bari sai ya bushe tukuna. Kuma in turi za a yi, sai a kai wa barorin marina, su buga.

turi, verbal noun of **tura**
bara, pl. **barori**, **servant**

GRAMMAR

1. Repetition of specifier in consecutive clauses.

The sequences **wani ... wani ...**, **wata ... wata**, etc., are used to express the meaning 'some ... and another ...'. E.g.:

Wani lokaci akan tura shi gaba ɗayansa. Wani lokaci kuma, akan yi masa 'yan zane-zane
On some occasions it is all dyed one color. On others, it receives little patterns

Na ba wani riga. Wani kuma, na ba shi hula
I gave someone a gown, and I gave someone else a hat

2. **da** plus Non-relative Completive = **da zarar**, as soon as.

Da an tsoma a ciki, sai a mammatsa da hannu
As soon as it has been dipped inside, it is wrung with the hands

VOCABULARY

1. **fi** means not only 'exceed' but also 'excel':

Mafwabcina zai fi ba ka cikakken bayani
My neighbor will be better able to give you a full explanation

Na fi iya lissafi yanzu
I can count better now

2. **samu** refers not only to obtaining concrete objects but also abstract ones:

Ba za su sami shafuwa ba ... They won't be affected ...

Ta sami lafiya She regained her health

Ya sami nasara He won a victory

Ban sami zuwa ba I didn't have the chance to go)

LESSON 14

KIRA

Bashir: Barka da aiki.

Mamman: Barka kadai.

B: Kai! Wannan wuri, akwai zafi!

M: I, dole ne ya yi zafi mana. Ba ka ganin, da wuta muke aiki?

B: Yaya kuke yi har wannan wuta ta ruru?

ruru, spread

M: Muna hura ta da zuga-zugi har ta ruru.

hura, fan
zuga-zugi, bellows

B: Na ji an ce kuna sarrafa ƙarfe yadda kuke so. Yaya kuke yi?

sarrafa, shape

M: I, ba shakka. Yadda muke yi, shi ne za mu sa ƙarfe a wuta, mu yi ta hurawa, har sai ya yi ja zur. Sai mu yi amfani da hantsaki, mu ɗauko ƙarfen daga wuta, kuma mu ɗora shi a kan uwar maƙera, mu yi ta bugawa da guduma har ya yi yadda muke so.

zur (intensifier)
hantsaki, forceps
uwar maƙera, anvil
guduma, sledge hammer

B: Idan ƙarfe ya yi sanyi lokacin da ake bugawa, fa?

M: Sai mu koma da shi wuta, in ya yi ja, sai mu fitar da shi, mu ci gaba da bugawa.

B: Ta wannan hanya ne kuke yin duk abubuwa?

M: I, kwarai kuwa.

B: To, kamar me dame kuke ƙerawa?

M: Muna ƙera abubuwa da dama, musamman makamai da kayan aikin gona. Makamai kamar su kibiya da mashi da wuƙa; kayan aikin gona kamar su garma, da fartanya, da lauje.

makami, weapon
kibiya, arrow
mashi, spear
garma, large hoe
fartanya, small hoe
lauje, sickle

B: Na ji an ce maƙera suke ƙera kayan ado kamar su zobe da ɗan kunne, amma ban ji ka ambace su ba.

ambata, mention

M: I, ni maƙerin baƙi ne, ba maƙerin fare ba. Domin kuwa maƙerin fari shi yake ƙera wadancan kayan adon da ka ambata.

kayan ado, jewelry

GRAMMAR

1. Clefting of prepositional phrases and adverbs.

Cleft Phrases	Non-Cleft Phrases
Da wuta muke aiki	**Muna aiki da wuta**
Da kuɗi ake sha'ani	**Ana sha'ani da kuɗi**
Da su aka zo	**An zo da su**
Da sauri muka tafi gidan	**Mun tafi gidan da sauri**
A hankali muka yi wannan aikin	**Mun yi wannan aikin a hankali**
A ɓoye muka yi shi	**Mun yi shi a ɓoye**
Sannu-sannu akan yi wannan aikin	**Akan yi wannan aikin sannu-sannu**

2. Preposed adverbial clause.

Yadda muke yi, shi ne za mu sa ƙarfe a wuta ...
The way we do it is to put metal in the fire ...

Note that the future **za mu sa** could be replaced by the subjunctive **mu sa** with no difference in meaning.

A few more examples of preposed adverbial clauses:

Yadda muka sadu, shi ne mun gamu a gidan Sarki
Inda na gan ta, shi ne a wurin da muka yi wasa

VOCABULARY

1. Verbs of motion with **da.**

A verb of motion (e.g. **koma, tafi**) followed by **da** often takes on a causative meaning. E.g.:

Mu koma da shi wuta
Let's put it back into the fire

Zan zo da su Kano
I'll bring them to Kano

Sun tafi da ita Zaria
They took her to Zaria

2. **ji.**

ji can be followed by a full sentence with or without a direct object immediately before the sentence, sometimes with a difference in meaning:

Ban ji ka ambace su ba
I didn't hear you mention them

Ban ji ka ka ambace su ba
I didn't hear you when you mentioned them

Na ji kana magana
Na ji ka kana magana
I heard you speaking

LESSON 15

NOMA

Hausawa sun jima suna yin noma. Kuma ba wanda zai ce ga lokacin da suka fara yin noman, kamar yadda aka sani cewa ba a san lokacin da aka fara yin noma ba a wannan duniya tamu. Saboda haka ne ma Hausawa sukan yi wa noma kirari kamar haka: "Noma tsohon ciniki, kowa ya zo duniya, kai ya tarar."

Noma yana da amfani matuka ga jama'ar Hausawa. Domin daga shi ne suke samun abincin da suke ci, da kuma kudin da suke kashewa wajen sayen kayan bukatu da biyan haraji da dai sauransu.

bukata, pl **bukatu**, needs
haraji, poll tax

Watakila wani zai so ya san yadda ake yin wannan sana'a, da kuma irin kayan abinci da na marmari da ake samu daga gona. Haka ma ta yiwu ya bukaci ya san irin kayayyakin noma da ake amfani da su wajen noman.

marmari, desire
bukata, need

1. GYARA FILI.

To, da farko dai, idan wuri daji ne, mutum zai fara sassare itatuwan da ke wannan wuri. Sannan sai ya ci gaba da kaftun filin daga baya kuma, ya baje kasar. Amma idan da ma wajen gona ce, to, abin da zai yi kawai sai ya sassare ko cizcizge tushiyoyin amfanin gonar na bara. Watau dai ya sami wani masassabi ya sassabe gonar.

sassare, cut down
kaftu, diggin ground for planting
baje, level
cizcizge, pull out
tushiya, corn roots left in ground after reaping
masassabi, axe-like harvesting tool
sassabe, clear land

Wannan ana yi ne fa tun kafin ruwa ya sauka. Wasu manoman kan yi jarife kafin a fara noma. Haka kuma akan zuba taki irin na gargajiya a gonar, a baje shi a wannan lokaci da ake yin jarife. Wannan ya zama kamar abinci ne ga wannan kasa ta gonar. Wasu manoman kuma, a sannan suke yin binnen hatsi.

jarife, making a new ridge from the sides of two former ones
taki, manure
binne, sowing

2. SHUKA

To, bayan an yi wannan aiki, sai a jira zuwan ruwa. Lokacin da ruwan fari ya sauka, sai manomi ya ɗauki sunguminsa da irin da zai shuka, ya tafi gonarsa, ya shuka.
ke nan. Idan kuwa gero ne, akan karyi wasu kawunan lokacin da ake yin girbi, a yi tumu da su.

sungumi, long-handled hoe
iri, seed

burning or fodder
ƙona, burn
toka, ash
tumu, first roasted ripe heads of bulrush millet
maiwa, type of millet
masara, corn
karya, break
shinkafa, rice
alkama, wheat
shuci, dry grass for thatching
riɗi, sesame seed

To, wannan shi ne irin noman da ake yi wa kamar su dawa da gero da maiwa. Ita kuma masara, kanta ake karyewa, a bar karanta a tsaye. Shinkafa da alkama kuwa, yankarsu ake yi, kamar yadda ake yankan shuci. Riɗi kuwa, ba a yi masa noma ko huɗa. Shi dai cirarsa ake yi.

3. CIN AMFANIN GONA.

To, bayan an gama girbi ne, an yi yanka, an kai hatsi rumbu, an ajiye, sai a saurari zuwan kaka. Da cewa kaka ta zo, to sannan za a dinga fito da hatsin nan daga rumbu, ana sussuke shi, ana kaiwa kasuwa don sayarwa. Sai dai a tuna da cewa ba duk hatsin rumbun nan ake sayarwa ba.

hatsi, grain such as **gero** or **dawa**
kaka, harvest season
sussuka, thresh

A iya wanda za a sayar don sayen wasu kayan bukatu, ake fitarwa sauran, kuma sai a dinga amfani da shi wajen abinci, har wata daminar ta sauka. Irin kayan bukatun da suke saye kuwa, sun haɗa da gishiri da kananzir da sabulu da kayan noman, kamar su fatanya, sangwami, gatari, garma, da lauje.

iya, limit

gishiri, salt
kananzir, kerosene
sabulu, soap
gatari, axe
lauje, small sickle

Haka kuma sukan ɗinka sababbin tufafi. Don wasu ma sukan yi sabon aure idan kaka ta yi kyau. To, ita kaka takan zo ne kafin hunturu, wani lokacin kuma sukan zo lokaci guda.

hunturu, harmattan

GRAMMAR

1. **tun kafin**, even before.

   Ana yi ne tun kafin ruwa ya sauka
   They do it even before the rains begin

   An yi shi ne tun kafin ruwa ya sauka
   They did it even before the rain began

   Za a yi shi ne tun kafin ruwa ya sauka
   They will do it even before the rain begins

2. **da cewa**, as soon as

   Da cewa wannan shuka ta tsiro, to sai manomi ya ɗauki fatanyarsa

3. **har sai** + perfective = **har**, until

   Za a bar shukar haka, har sai ta fara ƙwari

   Mukan sa kar·fe a wuta, har sai ya yi ja zur

VOCABULARY

1. **karya** (Grade 2), break a piece off something else.

   Compare this to the meaning of **karya** (Grade 1), break:

   Akan karya wasu kawunan gero
   The heads are removed from the millet stalks

   Akan karya karan gero
   The millet stalk is broken (in two)

2. Verbs of bringing.

Along with the verbs **kai** and **kawo**, which directly translate English 'take' and 'bring', Hausa has other means of expressing these same concepts. These ivolve the use of a verb of motion, such as **tafi, zo, fita, fito**, followed by a verb phrase. E.g.:

Za a dinga fito da hatsin nan
They will continue bringing out this grain

Za mu tafi da ke kasuwa
We'll take you to the market

Mun zo da shi jiya
We brought him yesterday
(Alternatively, I came with him yesterday

Ina so in fita da wannan littafi
I want to take this book out with me

LESSON 16

AIKIN KAFINTA

Bature: Salamu alaikum, kafinta! Barka da aiki.

Kafinta: Alaikum salamu. Barka kadai.

B: Na kawo maka wani ɗan aiki ne, kuma da hanzari nake bukatarsa. Ban sani ba ko kana da damar yi?

hanzari, hurriedness

K: Babu shakka, akwai ni da ayyuka da dama. Kamar yadda kake gani yanzu, ina fama da wata kujera. Amma duk da haka, ka gaya mani bukatarka. In mai yiwuwa ne, ai sai in yi.

shakka, doubt
aiki, pl. **ayyuka**, work
dama, chance
fama, heavy involvement

B: To, matata ce tun-tuni take damuna in saya mata wata 'yar ƙaramar kujera wadda za ta rinƙa zama a kai, yayin da take ayyukan gida.

K: Ayyo! In dai irin wannan kake so, zan shawarce ka da ka tafi kasuwar kurmi. A can za ka sami irin wannan kujerar da masassaƙa ke yi musamman don amfanin mata.

masassaƙi, wood carver

B: Ai daga can kasuwar nake. Da akwai irin waɗannan kujerun a can. Amma kasa saye na yi.

K: Me ya hana ka sayowa?

B: Tsada mana! Ai yanzu, na fahimci irin wannan kujerar, tsada take yi.

K: I, ba mamaki. Ka san shi irin wannan kujerar tana da wuyar yi ƙwarai da gaske. Masassaƙa na yin abubuwa kamar kujera, ko kuben wuƙa, ko ƙotar garma, ko kwarin kibau, ko turmi, ko taɓarya, ko akushi, da dai sauransu. Amma hanyar da suke bi, dabam take da yadda mu kafintoci ke yi. Mafi yawancin kayan aikin da muke amfani da su sun sha

kube, knife handle
ƙota, hoe handle
garma, large hoe
kwari, sheath
kibiya, pl. **kibau**, arrow

bambam ƙwarai da gaske.

turmi, mortar
taɓariya, pestle
akushi, wooden container
bambam, difference

B: Wace hanya masassaƙa suke bi, su yi wani abu kamar kujera mata?

K: Misali, mu kafintoci, in muna bukatar yin wani abu kamar kabad, sai kurum mu tafi kasuwa, mu sayo katako da ƙusoshi daidai, gwargwadon yadda muka ƙiyasta cewa zai isa yin wannan kabad ɗin. Sai kuma mu savo fomeka da folish da gisashi, da aralda da dai sauran abubuwan da muke jin za mu bukata don haɗa wannan kabad. A nan wajen sana'armu kuma, muna da abubuwanamfani na yau da kullum kamar su saya, zarto, cizal, samfefa, tef, da dai sauran kayayyaki, waɗanda da su ne za mu yi amfani wajen yanka katakon yadda muke so, mu harhaɗa da ƙusa, mu goggoge ya yi sumul, mu sa gilashi, kuma mu manna fomeka yadda dole ya ba da sha'awa.

kabad, cupboard
katako, boards
ƙusa, nail
ƙiyasta, figure out
fomeka, formica
folish, polish
gilashi, glass
aralda, kind of gum

saya, saw
zarto, file, saw
cizal, chisel
samfefa, sandpaper
tef, tape
haɗa, connect
goge, rub
sumul, smooth
manna, stick onto

Su masassaƙa kuwa, da kansu za su tafi daji su sami bishiyar da ta fi dacewa da irin abin da suke bukata. Saboda sun san yanayin itatuwa ƙwarai da gaske. Sun san wacce za ta yi kyau da akushi ko turmi da dai sauransu. In suka sami bishiyar da suke so, sai su sa gatari, su sare ta. Sai su yi mata gunduwa-gunduwa daidai, iyakacin irin abubuwan da suke son yi da kuma girmansu. In kwale-kwale za a yi da bishiyar, to, ba sai an yanyanka ta ba.

yanayi, nature, various types

gatari, axe
gunduwa, log
iyakaci, limit, boundary
kwale, canoe

Daga nan, sai ya yi amfani da masassabi ko kurada, ya fara gyaggyara gunduwar iccen yadda kamannun abin da yake son yi zai fara bayyana. Daga nan kuma, sai ya yi amfani da gizago, ya fara ainihin sassaƙa. Yana yi, yana lura da irin sigar da ke fitowa, s hankali har abin da yak so ya fito sosai.

masassabi, small, axe-like tool
kurada, chopping axe
icce, wood
kamannu, likeness; shape
gizago, adze
siga, shape

Daga nan, sai ya yi amfani da wani ganye da ake kira "kausa" (watau wani irin ganye ne mai kaushin gaske), ya goge jikin abin da ya sassaƙa, har sai ya yi sumul-sumul yadda mai saye zai ji sha'awa. Sa'annan ya ɗauko, ya kawo gari, ya sayar.

kausa, plant with brittle leaves, used as sandpaper
kaushi, roughness

To, ka ji bambancin mu kafintoci da masassaka ke nan. Yawancin abubuwan da suke yi, da karfin tuwo suke; babu kayan aiki da yawa. Namu kuwa, ga kayayyakin aiki nan iri-iri, sai wanda ka zaba.

B: To, na gode kwarai da wannan bayani. Yaya maganar kujerar?

K: Ga wannan 'yar karamar kujerar, na haɗa maka. Dab da zuwanka, na fara haɗa ta. Ga shi har na gama. Da masassaki ne, da watakila ko bishiyar ba ta gama sarewa ba!

B: Kai, na gode!

GRAMMAR

1. **yayin da = lokacin da.** E.g.:

   Takan zauna a kan kujera yayin da take ayyukan gida
   Jama'a da yawa sun zo Kano yayin da aka naɗa sarki
   Za mu zo Kano yayin da za a yi bikin

2. Inversion.

   Note that

   Kasa saye na yi

   is an inverted form of

   Na kasa saye

In general, to emphasize a verb phrase, one may substitute the corresponding verbal noun (in the example above, the verbal noun is not different from the verb), place the verbal noun and its object (if any) at the beginning of the sentence, and insert **yi** in the position of the former verb.

3. **ma**
+ monosyllabic verb.

For monosyllabic verbs, the normal agentive form (**masoyi, mashayi**, etc.) has a short counterpart (**maso, masha**, etc.); in many cases, the short form is more frequent. E.g.:

Mafi yawancin kayanmu sun sha bambam

The majority of our tools are different

Gidansa yana arewa maso yamma

His house is to the northwest

Ai mutum ne maci amana

He is a betrayer of trust

VOCABULARY

1. **akwai**

Some sentences expressing "to have" can be paraphrased with **akwai.** E.g.:

Akwai ni da ayyuka = Ina da ayyuka

Akwai su da kuɗi = Suna da kuɗi

2. "possible".

mai yiwuwa ne = yana yiwuwa, it is possible

3. **fama,** heavy involvement

Muna fama da wannan aikin

i.e. We are intensely occupied with this task, so much so that we don't
have time for anything else

Ina fama da mutumin nan

This man is a real headache to me

Tana fama da ciwon ciki

She's suffering badly from a stomach ache

LESSON 17

FARAUTA

Wani ɗan birni ya sadu da wani mafarauci a kasuwa, da kan kura ya rataya a nan layin 'yan magani. To, sai abin ya ba shi mamaki, ganin irin shigar da mutumin ya yi. Don haka, sai ya shiga yi wa mafaraucin nan tambayoyi kamar haka:

mafarauci, hunter
kura, hyena
rataya, hang
magani, charm

Ɗan birni: Malam, barka da warhaka.

Mafarauci: Barka ka dai.

Ɗ: Don Allah, kai kuwa, yaya ka sami wannan kan kura?

M: Ai, a wajen farauta na kama kura, na yanke kanta.

Ɗ: Kai kuma, wane irin ƙarfi Allah ya ba ka haka, da har ka iya kama kura?

M: Ai, a wannan, babu ƙarfi, sai dai asiri.

asiri, charm for protection

Ɗ: Ko za ka yi min bayanin irin wannan shiri, da kuma ita kanta farautar?

M: Kwarai! Yanzu kuwa!

Ɗ: To, bisimilla.

M: To, da farko dai, sai mutum ya shiryu, watau ya ci maganin ƙarfe da na sanda da kau-da-bara da na layar zana, da dai sauransu--kafin ma ya ce zai shiga yin farauta.

ƙarfe, iron
sanda, stick
kau-da-bara, charm against being wounded
layar zana, charm which, when squeezed, makes one invincible

Ɗ: To, mutum, shi kaɗai yake zuwa farautar?

M: Wasu, su kaɗai suke yin farautarsu. Amma a ƙasarmu, mukan haɗu ne, mu yi ƙungiya, mu fita daji bayan kowa ya yi shirinsa, ya ɗaura su ɗamaru da guraye da layu da kambuna da dai sauran kayan asiri iri-iri.

ƙungiya, group
ɗamara, pl. **ɗamaru**, tubular belt
guru, pl. **gurayae**, tubular belt

D: To, waɗanne irin makamai kuke tafiya da su?

kambu, charm worn on forearm
makami, pl. **makamai**,

M: Mukan ɗauki kamar su takubba da wuƙaƙe da gorori da barandamai da masu da kwari da baka da dai sauran makamai.

takobi, pl. **takubba**, sword
wuka, pl. **wukakke**, knife
gora, bamboo stick
barandami, hatchet
mashi, pl. **masu**, spear
kwari, quiver
baka, bow

YADDA AKE YIN FARAUTA

D: To, ka manta, ba ka gaya mini yadda ake yin farautar ba.

M: Ai, yanzu ko, zan gaya maka. To, idan an shiga dajin nan, akan haɗu da wasu 'yan farautar na wasu garuruwan, to, kowa na da karnukansa. Yayin da aka tashi wata dabba, to, kowa zai cuna karnukansa ne don su kama dabbar.]

cuna, egg on

D: Kamar waɗanne irin dabbobi?

M: Kamar su dila ko gada ko zomo ko tunku ko yanyawa da dai sauransu.

dila, jackal
gada, crested duiker
zomo, hare
tunku, mongoose
yanyawa, fennec

D: To, idan kare ya kama dabbar, yaya ake yi?

M: To, yayin da karen mutum ya kama dabbar nan, to, sai ya je, ya kifu a kanta. To, sauran mafarauta fa, idan sun zo, ba dabbar za su hara ba. Shi wannan mafarauci, za su yi ta sara da suka da duka.

kifa, lay on something
hara, raid
sara, strike with iron

D: Domin me?

M: Domin su ga ko mutum ya shiryu ko bai shiryu ba. Idan mutum ya ci tauri sosai, to, sai su gaji da yi masa lugude. Amma ba abin da zai same shi. Idan kuwa bai shiryu ba sosai, sai ma a kashe shi a nan. A irin haka ne faɗa yake kaurewa a tsakanin mafarautan, a zubar da jini.

tauri, invulnerability to metal weapons
lugude, hit in rotation
kaure, become serious

D: To, yaya ka kama wannan kurar?

M: Ai, harbinta na yi. Saboda ita kura, karnuka ba sa binta, sai ta kashe su.

D: To, ita farauta, kuna yinta ne domin me?

M: Wasu suna yinta ne don sana'a. Amma sau da yawa, a wannan zamani, an fi yinta domin nishaɗi.

nishaɗi, fun

D: To, a wane lokaci ake yinta?

M: Mu, muna yinta ne lokacin da kaka ta zo. Idan bazara ta zo, sai shirye-shiryen noma.

kaka, harvest time
bazara, hot season preceding rainy season

D: Kai! Amma fa, na ji daɗin wannan bayani da ka yi mini. Domin a da, ni ban san yadda ake yin farauta ba. Na gode!

M: Madalla.

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GRAMMAR

1. **shiga** can be used as an auxiliary verb, with the approximate meaning of **fara**, begin:

Sai ya shiga yi masa tambayoyi
Sai suka shiga aiki
Da zuwansa, sai suka shiga magana

2. Emphatic reflexive.

The emphatic reflexive can appear either before or after the noun it modifies. E.g.:

Ita kanta farautar, tana da wuya
Farautar ita kanta, tana da wuya

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LESSON 18

SAKA

Audu mai gwado ya kai wa wani Balarabe tallan gwado da wani luru. To, gwadon nan ya saku, kamar inji ne ya yi shi. Sai Balaraben, abin da ya ba shi sha'awa da kuma mamaki, har shi ne ya yi wa Audu wasu tambayoyi a kan sakar gargajiya.

gwado, woven white cloth with stripes
talla, exposing wares for sale
luru, fine woven cloth with black and white stripes
inji, machine
gargajiya, tradition

AUDU DA BALARABE

Audu: Gafarta Malam, ga gwado da luru masu kyau. Ko za ka saya?

Balarabe: To, na gani.

Balarabe ya karba, yana duba layi-layin zaren da aka ratsa.

layi, line, stripe
ratsa, put something in between
kyawu = kyau

A: Bari, na bude ma shi, ka ga girmansa da kuma kyawun sakar.

B: Kai! Lallai wannan yana da kyau. A wace masaka aka yi shi? Amma fa, wannan inji, ba dama!

masaki, weaving place
ba dama, it's wonderful!

A: Ai, wannan ba inji ne ya saka shi ba. Mutum ne kamarka ya yi shi!

B: Kai! Amma fa, wannan abin mamaki ne. Yaya ake yin irin wannan saka? Ana koyo ne a makaranta?

A: A'a, ko kadan! Ai, na gaya maka, wannan tsohuwar sana'a ce, don tun kafin Turawa su zo ake yinta. Domin lokacin da suka zo, sun ga ire-iren kayan da ake sakawa. Har ma suka dinga saye, suna aikawa can Ingila, don a ga samfur iri-iri.

sana'a, occupation

samfur, sample

B: To, idan mutum zai yi saka, da me da me zai nema?

A: Kafin dai da fara saka, dole ne a nemi zare ko abawa da allera, a yi wadarin zaren. Sannan, sai a nemi kayan saka.

abawa, coarse thread
allera, heddle
wadari, arranging thread for weaving

B: Akwai bambanci tsakanin sakar maza da ta mata?

A: Kwarai kuwa! Domin kuwa, ita dai, ta maza, ita ce ake sakar fari da saki. Ita kuwa, ta mata, ta gwado ce kawai. Bayan haka kuma, ita ta mata, kayanta abu yawa. Allera ce da akwasa da dan-jifa da kuma ginshikan itace guda biyu. Kuma, ba sa aiki da mataki. Sannan, abin da suka saka ya fi na maza fadi.

fari, strip of natural white cloth
saki, cotton material of black and blue strands woven into tiny check pattern

SAKAR GWADO

B: To, yaya mata ke yin sakar gwado?

A: To, kamar yadda na fada da fari, sukan kafa dirkokin nan masa gwafa guda biyu. Sannan su daura wani itace a jikin dirkokin daga kasa, sai kuma daura wani daga sama a kan gwafofin nan. Bayan haka, sai su yi zubin zare ko abawa kamar kamu biyu a jikin itatuwan nan da aka daura a jikin dirkokin nan guda biyu.

dirka, forked stick

zubi, arranging warp for weaving

Da ma, an riga an nada zare a jikin dan-jifa, wanda shi ne za a dinga yin jifa da shi. To, idan aka daura allera, sai a dinga yin amfani da akwasar, ana goga ta a jikin zubin zaren, har allera ta bude, a jefa dan jifan da aka nada zaren a jikinsa.

nada, wind

goga, rub

Daga nan ne, sai a zura akwasa, a buga. Sannan sai a komo da jifa, a sake bugawa. Haka za a yi ta yi, har sai ya rage kamar inci shida. Sannan sai a yanke, a yi masa cin kai, a kai kasuwa.

buga, beat

cin kai, hemming

B: To, madalla. Wannan zaren mai launi fa?

launi, color

A: Ai, shi wannan bakin zaren da kake gani, marina ne suka rina shi. Wannan jan kuwa, tura shi aka yi da garura, ko kuma in ce da karan dafi. Rawayar kuwa, ai, an tura shi ne da zabibi.

tura, dye
garura, green or magenta dye crystals

B: Kai! Amma fa, Hausawa suna da hikima irin tasu! Na yi farin ciki da wannan bayani. To, yaya? Nawa zan biya wannan gwadon? Don ina so in tafi da shi kasarmu.

A: Naira goma ne kawai za ka biya. Babu tsada.

B: Ah! Wannan na saya. Ko da ya fi haka ma, sai na bayar.

A: To, madalla, na gode. Sai an jima.

karan dafi, substance used for dyeing
rawaya, root for yellow dye
zabibi, yellow dye from **rawaya**
hikima, wisdom

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GRAMMAR

1. Reduplicated plurals in -e.

The roots of many nouns and verbs are used in forming a reduplicative plural with the general meaning 'different types of'. E.g.:

iri	ire-ire	rubuta	rubuce-rubuce
rawa	raye-raye	karanta	karance-karance
waƙa	waƙe-waƙe	bincika	bincike-bincike
tsalle	tsalle-tsalle		
zagi	zage-zage		
busa	bushe-bushe		
kaɗa	kaɗe-kaɗe		
shirya	shirye-shirye		
raba	rabe-rabe		

2. **riga** is used in the perfective to mean 'to have already done'. It is always followed by a perfective clause.

Da ma, an riga an naɗa zare a cikin ɗan jifa
The thread has already been wrapped around ɗan jifa

VOCABULARY

Implements for weaving:

matsefi, comb on loom
kunkuru, structure on which cotton thread rests
kwarkwaro, bobbin
ƙoshiya, shuttle
alli, chalk
ɗan tariya, spindle for collecting spun thread from small spools to big ones
gwafa, forked stick
hanji, nipple
mari, pair of pegs used in **waɗari**
gwauro, isolated peg used when preparing thread for weaving
takala, stick on which material to be woven is wound
ƙwarya, width of cloth
iyiya, four lengths of thread for weaving
akwasa, pointed rod used in weaving

LESSON 19

JIMA

jima, tanning

Musa ɗalibi ne a jami'a, kuma yana 'yan rubuce-rubuce a kan sana'o'in Hausawa. To ya kasance bai san yadda ake yin jima ba. Ga shi kuma, an ce dole ne ya yi cikakken bayani a kanta. To, sai ya tuntuɓi wani abokinsa da yake a unguwar majema. Shi kuma sai ya tura shi ga sarkin majema da ake kira Sha'aibu, don ya yi masa cikakken bayanin yadda ake yin jima.

jami'a, university

tuntuɓa, ask
majema, tannery

MUSA DA SARKIN MAJEMA

Musa: Sarkin majema, barka da aiki!

Sha'aibu: Barka kadai.

M: Don Allah, ina so ka yi min bayanin yadda kuke wannan sana'a taku ta jima.

S: Haka fa. "Jima romon jaɓa, ga kitse, ga wari."

romo, broth
jaɓa, shrew mouse
kitse, suet
wari, bad smell
kirari, epithet

M: A'a? Yaya ka yi mata wannan kirari haka?

S: Ai, haka Hausawa suke faɗa, domin kuwa sana'a ce da ake samun amfani, amma fa sai mutum ya daure.

daure, endure

M: Wace irin ɗauriya mutum zai yi?

ɗauriya, endurance

S: Da farko dai, kai da kanka ka san ba za ka iya zama a nan ba, saboda ɗoyi. Na biyu kuma, ka ga ba za mu iya amfani da hannunmu ba idan muna so mu ci abinci mai zafi.

ɗoyi, stench

M: Saboda me?

S: Saboda idan muka ci abincin da hannu, farataɗmu sai su fita daga yatsunmu, ko kuwa fatar hannunmu ta sale. Wannan kuwa, don muna sa hannunmu a cikin ruwan

farce, pl. **farata**, fingernail, toenail
yatsa, pl. **yatsu**,

ruɓin fatar ne, mu tsamo fatar don mu jeme ta.

Wannan ruwa yana da ƙarfi ƙwarai. Kamar yadda ka san ruwan batir yana yi wa tufa, to haka yake yi wa hannu in an sa shi a abu mai zafi.

M: To, yaya ake haɗa irin wannan ruwan ruɓi?

S: Yadda ake haɗa shi, shi ne sai a sami ruwa, a zuba a cikin kwatanniya. Sannan, sai a zuba toka da garin bagaruwa da ungurnu da ƙaiƙayi ko ɗaɗɗori da kuma wasu 'yan itatuwa. To, za a bar su a cikin ruwan nan, har sai sun yi 'yan kwanaki.

M: To, yaya ake yi da ruwan?

S: Ai, fatar nan da ake so a jeme, ake sakawa a ciki, har sai ta tsumu.

M: To, idan ta tsumu, yaya ake yi mata?

S: Ai, idan ta tsumu, to, sai a fito da ita, a ɗora ta a kan wani itace, ko kuwa a kan dutse. A kankare gashin nan da wata wuƙa mai ƙota biyu da ake kira kartaji.

M: To, bayan an kankare gashin, yaya kuma ake yi da fatar?

S: Ai, sai kawai a wanke ta, a shanye ta, ta bushe. Bayan ta bushe ne, to, sai a buga ta, ko a murza ta da hannu domin ta yi laushi.

finger
sale, peel, become abraided
ruɓi, putrefication
tsama, pick out
batir, battery
tufa, cloth

kwatanniya, earthenware basin
toka, ash
bagaruwa, Egyptian mimosa
ungurnu, type of potash
ƙaiƙayi, chaff
ɗaɗɗori, creeper used in tannery

tsuma, soak

kankare, scrape
ƙota, handle
kartaji, tool for scraping hair from hide

shanya, dry in sun

murza, rub between hands
laushi, softness

IRE-IREN FATU

M: To, na ga wasu fatun suna da launuka. Su kuma, yaya ake yin aikinsu?

S: To, ai ka ga farar nan. Ita, ba abin da ake yi mata bayan an buga ta. Amma kuwa, ja ko baƙa ko rawaya, su tura su ake yi. Ita dai rawaya, ana tura ta ne da gangamau. Ja kuwa, ana tura ta da garura ko karan dafi. Ita baƙa, ana tura ta ne, ko kuwa a shafa mata

gangamau, turmeric

shafa, rub

kwaloko.

kwaloko, black leather dye

M: Haka fa! To, idan majemi ya yi wannan abu da ka fada, to, sai kuma me?

S: Ai, sai kawai ya sayar da fatar ga dukawa. Su kuma, su yi amfai da ita wajen yin takalmi ko jaka ko matashin kai, ko rufin guraye da layu, ko yin kuben takobi, ko na wuka, da dai sauran abubuwa da dama.

baduku, pl. **dukawa**, leather worker
matashin kai, pillow
guru, pl. **guraye**, belt
laya, pl. **layu**, charm
kube, sheath
takobi, sword

M: Kai, Malam Sha'aibu, sarkin majema, na gode da ka yi min wannan bayani. Kuma ina fata Allah ya kara taimako. Zan tafi sai wani jiko.

jiko, another time

S: To, madalla. Na gode.

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VOCABULARY

1. Color terms.

	Masc.	Fem.	Pl.
white:	**fari**	**fara**	**farare**
black:	**baki**	**baka**	**bakake**
red:	**ja**	**ja**	**jajaje**
blue:	**shuɗi**	**shuɗiya**	**shuɗaye, shuɗɗa**
green:	**kore**	**koriya**	**korra**
yellow:	**rawaya**	**rawaya**	**rawayoyi**

For other colors, the followig nominals are used. To make them function as adjectives, simply put **mai** in front.

brown: **ruwan ƙasa** (i.e. the color of earth)
grey: **ruwan toka** (i.e. the color of ashes)
pink: **ruwan hoda** (i.e. the color of powder)
maroon: **ruwan makuba**

2. **gode** can be followed by **da** with either a full sentence or a nominal:

na gode da ka yi min wannan bayani
na gode da bayanin da ka yi min
mun gode muku da wannan taimakon da kuka yi mana

3. **fata** can be followed either by a subjunctive or by a future:

ina fata Musa ya zo
ina fata Musa zai zo

There is a slight difference in meaning. The second sentence carries the suggestion that the speaker has no control over whether Musa will come or not, while this implication does not seem to exist in the first sentence.

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LESSON 20

YANKA

Kafin a yi yanka, dole ne ya kasance an sami malami, ko wanda ya iya karatun yaka. Sannan, sai a sami wuka mai karfin gaske, wadda da an dora a wuyan dabbar da za a yanka, an ja, sai ta yanka sosai, yadda ba sai an dirza da karfi ba.

yanka, slaughter

kasance, be

kaifi, sharpness

dirza, scrub hard

To, idan yankan rago Layya ne, ko na suna, malamin zai yi karatun yanka, ya kuma ambaci sunan wanda aka yi yankan dominsa. Karatun yankan dai, a fassare ya kasance kusan kamar haka:

> Bismillahi, na yi niyyar yin yanka ... da sunan Allah mai girma.

Layya, feast in the month of Zul-hijja

ambata, pronounce

a fassare, in translation

niyya, intention

A sabili da haka ne musununci ya ce, duk mutumin da bai yarda da Allah ba, ko yake yin shirka da ubangiji, to, ba a yarda a ci naman dabbar da ya yanka ba. Sai dai idan akwai larura wadda idan bai ci ba, yunwa za ta kashe shi. Shi ya sa ma, a kowace mayanka ko kwata, ake nada wani musumi, ya zama malamin yanka, wanda shi za ya dinga yanka duk dabbar da wani mahauci ya saya, zai yi fawarta. Sai dai an halatta wa Musulmi, ya ci naman dabbar da Kirista ko Yahudu ya yanko a kasar da ba Musulmi da za su yi yankan.

a sabili da, because of

shirka, associating Allah with something

ubangiji, the almighty

mayanka, abattoir

mahauci, butcher

fawa, buthering

halatta, allow

Kirista, Christian

Yahudu, Jew

FAWA

To, yaya shi mahauci ke yi da dabba bayan an yanka ta?

Da farko dai, zai sami wani yaro da zai taimaka masa wajen fida. Wannan yaro, shi ake kira dan riko, ko dan finca. Da farko dai, idan kararmar dabba ce, kamar su rago ko tuniyako akwiya, akan hura ta domin a sami saukin fidar, saboda idan an hura, fatar takan rabu da naman jikin dabbar.

fida, flaying

hura, blow

To, bayan an hura, sai fida, inda zai raba naman da fatar. Daga nan, sai ya

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ratɔya gangar jikin dabbar a jikin dirkannan mai gwafa, ya yanka cikin, ya fito ca kayan ciki, kamar su hanji da hanta da ƙoda da zuciya da tumbi da huhu da dai sauransu.

To, bayan ya fitar da su ne, sai kuma ya yanke cinyoyin da hannaye da ƙirjin, ya raba naman jikin dabbar da ƙashin. Ƙashin kuma, sai ya ɗaddatsa shi, ya fitar da tantaƙwashi da ɓargo.

Naman kuwa, sai ya zuba a faranti ko gado, ya dinga sayar wa mutane. Da su kuma, sukan yi tsire ko balangu. Sai dai galibi an fi yin balangu da kayan ciki. Kai da ƙafafuwa, sai masu dafa kai sa saya. Fata kuwa, majema ne ke sayenta.

rataya, hang
gangar jiki, trunk of body
hanji, intestines
hanta, liver
ƙoda, kidney
zuciya, heart
tumbi, stomach
huhu, lung
cinya, thigh
ƙirji, chest
ƙashi, bone
ɗatsa, cut to pieces
tantaƙwashi, soft bone
ɓargo, marrow
faranti, metal plate

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VOCABULARY

kasance, to be

ya kasance ta zo
It so happens that she is here

Yadda abin ya kasance ke nan
This is what it turned out to be

In ka zo, ina zato zai kasance ina da shi
If you come, I think it may happen that I have it

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LESSON 21

KORE

Baƙo: Barka da rana, abokina!

ƙwarya, pl. **ƙore**, calabash

Dangari: Barka kadai. Yaya ka ji da baƙunci?

baƙunci, being a visitor

B: Alhamdu Lillahi. Ni dai, zuwana ƙasar Hausa ya sa na gane wasu abubuwa da yawa, waɗanda ban sani ba.

D: I, ai shi ya sa Hausawa sukan ce, "Tafiya mabuɗin ilimi." Kuma sukan ce, "Gani da ido, maganin tambaya."

mabuɗi, opener

B: Af, da ma kuwa, akwai wata tambaya da nake son in yi maka.

D: Ka tambaya mana. Ai ni da ma, a kullum a shirye nake in bayyana maka abin da ya shige maka duhu.

B: To, madalla. Jiya na tafi kasuwar kurmi don in yi sayayya, sai na ga wani abu da ban taɓa gani ba.

D: A'a? Wani irin abu ka gani kuma?

B: A can kusa da masu sayar da tukwane, na hangi wasu abubuwa da zane a bayansu; abin gwanin ban sha'awa. Sai na matsa don in duba tabbatarwa. Ga zatona, ana amfani da waɗannan abubuwa ne, kamar makai, watau mai yiwuwa a zuba wani abu ruwa-ruwa, ko ƙulli-ƙulli, ko tsaba da makamatansu a ciki. Da, na zaci da icce aka yi shi, amma mai sayar da su ya ce, ba da icce aka yi ba. Ya fara ba ni bayani ke nan, sai wata mata ta zo ta zaɓi babba daga cikinsun, ta tambaye shi kuɗinsa. Da suka fara ciniki, sai na yi tafiyata, domin kuwa ban san lokacin da za su gama ba. Ni kuma, sauri nake yi, in koma gida. Ko za ka iya bayyana mani ko mene ne wannan abin?

hanga, perceive from a distance
matsa, come near
ƙulli, batter
tsaba, grain
makamanci, pl. **makamanta**, something similar

D: Ayyah! Ai abin da ka gani ƙore ke nan. Guda daya, ana kiranta ƙwarya. Ita ƙwarya, daga wani tsiro dangin duma ne

tsiro, plant

ake yinta. Akan shuka duman a gona, inda yakan tsiro da ganyayyaki masu fadi, kuma ya yi yado.

duma, gourd
ganye, **ganyayyaki**, leaf

Bayan kamar watanni biyu, za ta fara yin furanni. Bayan makonni kamar uku, furannin za su zube, cibiyoyin kananan kore, sai su ßußßullo. Za su yi ta girma, ana kulawa da su har kamar makonni shidda, sa'an nan su gama yin kwari.

fure, pl. **furanni**, flower
ßullo, spring up, appear
mako, pl. **makonni**, week

B: Me za a yi da su daga nan?

D: Da zarar sun yi kwari, watau fata-fatar da ke jikinsu ta fara zama ruwan dorawa-dorawa maimakon tsanwa, sai a yanyanke su. Ko da ba a yanke ba ma, da zarar ya'yan sun yi kwari, sai ganyayyakin su fara bushewa, su da kansu.

fata, skin; **fata-fata**, skin-like appearance
tsanwa, green
bushe, dry up

In an yanyanke, sai a kwashe, a tara su wuri daya, inda rana za ta dan buge su. Bayan kamar mako daya, fata-fatar da ke bayansu za ta juya fara-fara, kuma tuwo-tuwon da ke cikinta zai ruße.

ruße, rot

B: Daga nan fa? Me za a yi musu kuma?

D: To, a nan, abin da za yi ya danganci irin makayin da za a yi da dan duman.

danganta, be related to
makayi, implement for carrying

B: Me kake nufi ke nan?

D: I, akwai wani abin da ya kamata ka sani game da abubuwan da ake yi da 'ya'yan duma. Shi, wanan tsiro, yakan yi 'ya'ya iri dabam-dabam. Akwai kashi na farko da yake yin 'ya'ya rawun tamkar siffar kwallo. Kuma akan sami kanana da manya. Da kananan ake yin 'yan abubuwa, kamar modar shan ruwa, kokon bara, kokon burmi, makayin nono da dai sauransu.

moda, container for scooping out water
koko, small calabash
bara, begging
burmi, cap for larger container

Su kuma manyan, da su ake yin masakin wanka, gorar fito, gorar kamun kifi, ma'ajiyar iri, da dai sauransu. A kashi na biyu kuma, akwai masu fitar da 'ya'ya masu dan tsawo. Da irin wannan ake yin zunguru, kwarin kibau, da sauransu.

zunguru, long, U-shaped

Akwai kuma masu fitar da 'ya'ya masu tsawon gaske. Da irin wannan ake yin shantu da makamantarsa.

container
kibiya, pl. **kibau**, arrow
shantu, tubular calabash used as musical instrument

A kashi na uku kuma, akwai masu fitar da 'ya'ya masu siffar mutum in ka cire hannaye da ƙafafuwa, watau kai da wuya da ciki. Da irin waɗannan ake yin gorar ajiyar ruwa ko fura ko nono ko zuma, da makamantansu. Ko kuma, idan ƙarami ne, sai a raba shi biyu daidai wadaida don yin luddayin shan kunu ko fura, da sauransu.

wadaida, exactly

B: Kai, lalle abubuwan da ake yi da 'ya'yan duma suna da yawa!

D: I, ai shi ya sa na ce da kai, abin da za a yi da shi bayan an yanko shi ya danganci irin siffar da ya fito da ita, da kuma abin da aka yi nufin yi da shi.

B: To, ga misali idan ɗan duman mai siffar ƙwallo ne, kuma ƙwaryar-shan-ruwa ake son yi da shi, yaya za a yi?

D: To, duk mai aikin ƙwarya za ka tarar da shi da abubuwa huɗu muhimmai. Sai dai kafin in bayyana maka su, ya kamata ka sani cewa yawanci za ka ga masu noman ƙwarya dabam. Kuma masu gyara ta, su mayar da ita mai amfani kuma dabam.

Shi mai aikin ƙwarya zai kasance da wata irin doguwar wuƙa mai haƙora da ake kira majajjawa. Da kuma wata irin lanƙwasasshiyar wuƙa mai kaifi biyu da ake kira 'yar-huri da kuma wata 'yar gajeriyar wuƙa mai kaifin baki da ake kira 'yar zane, da kuma wata, har ilau, dumɓuwa wadda ake amfani da ita wajen yin zanen wuta.

lanƙwasa, bend

dumɓu, f. **dumɓuwa**, plant

B: Har yanzu dai, ba ka gaya mani yadda ake fitar da ƙwarya ba.

D: I, ai duk wannan bayanin zai taimaka, ka ƙara fahimtar yadda lamarin ƙwarya yake.

lamari= **al'amari**, matter

In waɗannan kayayyakin aiki sun haɗu, **sai mai aikin ƙore ya ɗauko**

majajjawarsa, ya yi setin ɗan duman nan, ya fara yankanta a tsaye daga daidai cibiyarta, har zuwa ƙasa. In ya dire ƙasa, sai ka ga ɗan duman nan ya rabu gida biyu daidai wadaida. In ka duba, saika ga siffar ƙore biyu sun fito. Amma cikin kowace ƙwaryar yana cike da hatsi da irin sukawa na ƙannan dumar.

iri, seed

Daga nan, sai a ɗauko ɗan huri. Da shi za a yi ta fafar cikin ƙwaryar, har sai wannan totuwar cikin ta fice kaf. Kuma cikin ƙwaryar ya yi sarai, yadda in mutum ya ɗandanda da halshensa, ba zai ji ɗaci da yawa ba-- domin kuwa, wannan totuwar ciki, ɗaci ke gare ta. Shi ya sa ma, duk sabuwar ƙwaryar, dole ne a ji ta da ɗaci, san an ɗan jima ana amfani da ita, sannan ta daina.

fafa, carving out
totuwa, pulpy substance inside calabash
kaf, completely

B: Lalle al'amarin ƙwarya yana da ban mamaki.

D: I. Daga nan take, ana iya ci gaba da amfani da ita. Wasu kuma sukan zuba ruwa cikinta, su ajiye ta ta kwana kamar biyu ko uku, sa'an nan su zubar, su wanke. Wannan ma yakan rage ɗacinta.

Idan kuma ana bukatar yi mata zane ne, kamar irin wacce ka gani a kasuwa, sai a yi mata. Mai aikin ƙwarya yakan yi amfani da 'yar wuƙan nan da na gaya maka can baya, don yi mata zanen da ba na wuta ba ta hanyar ƙwaƙular wasu wurare yana barin wasu yadda 'yan zane-zane za su fito kwatankwacin yadda ake so.

wuri, pl. **wurare**, place

Idan kuwa zanen wuta yake son ya yi mata, sai ya haɗa wuta, ta yi garwashi sosai. Ya ɗauko 'yar dumɓuwar wuƙar nan, ya sa ta cikin wutan. Sai ta yi ja wur, sa'an nan ya ɗauko ta, ya dinga zazzana ƙwaryar yadda yake so. In ta yi sanyi, sai ya mai da ta cikin wutar. Haka zai yi ta yi, sai ya gama zanensa.

garwashi, red hot coals

B: Kai, na gamsu ƙwarai da wannan bayani da ka yi mini! Allah ya saka maka da alherinsa.

D: Amin, amin. A huta lafiya.

GRAMMAR

1. Reduplicated nouns.

Like adjectives (e.g. **baki-baki**, blackish; **babba-babba**, biggish), nouns can be reduplicated and the final vowels shortened to convey the meaning '-like'. E.g.:

ruwa-ruwa, watery
kullikulli, batter-like
gida-gida, house-like

2. Plural nouns before numerals.

Although it is customary to put nouns in the singular before a numeral, they may appear in the plural as well with no apparent difference in meaning. E.g.:

wata biyu	or	**watanni biyu**
mako uku	or	**makwanni uku**
gida uku	or	**gidaje uku**

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VOCABULARY

1. **ji da**, feel good about, get along with.

   Yaya ka ji da bakunci?
   How are you finding your visit?

   Yaya kida ji da aiki?
   How are you getting on with your work?

   Yaya kuka ji da su?
   How well did you get on with them?

   Lokacin da muka ziyarce shi, zi ya ji da mu sosai
   When we visited him, he took very good care of us

   Kande tana ji da Bala
   Kande loves Bala very much

   Ina ji da ɗana Bello
   I really care for my son Bello

2. **abin da ya shige maka duhu**

   Literally, this means 'what enters darkness for you', but in this lesson it means 'what is unclear to you'.

3. **wadaida**

   This is used only after **daidai** to mean 'exactly':

   A raba ta biyu daidai wadaida
   Split it into two identical pieces

LESSON 22

KAYAN KIDA

Matthew: Abokina Ibrahim, yau za mu fita yawo kuwa?

Ibrahim: Kai, Matthew, zan so ƙwarai mu tafi rawar disko irin na shekaranjiya. Amma ba zai yiwu ba, domin kuwa yau ana wasa a ƙofar gidan Sarkin Makaɗa. Ina son in je can kallo.

makaɗi, pl. **makaɗa**, drummer

M: Abin mamaki yanzu, har akwai wani abu da zai iya hana ka zuwa wurin disko?

I: Diskon me?! Ka tuna fa, tun ka'in Bature ya zo ƙasar nan, muna da kaɗe-kaɗe da bushe-bushe da raye-raye irin namu na gargajiya.

kaɗe-kaɗe, drum beating
bushe-bushe, performing on wind instruments
raye-raye, dancing

M: To, amma na ga duk abokanmu matasa, in ka je masaukinsu sai ka ga kayan kiɗa, sawun masu manya-manyan amsa-amo. Sai ka rinƙa jin kaɗan zamani kurum yake tashi dum-dum-dum.

matashi, pl. **matasa**, youth
masauki, dwelling place

I: I, amma ai matasa ka ce. Kai kanka, ka san zamananci ya riga ya yi tasiri a kan yawancinsu. Kuma abin lura, shi ne saboda tasirin zamananci ma, in ka tambayi matashi ya zana maka kayan kiɗa da ya sani, sai ka ji yana cewa kamar su jita, bongo, akodiyo, amfilifaya, filuti, da dai sauran baƙin sunaye waɗanda in ba matashi ba, ba wanda ya san su.

zamananci, modern times
tasiri, influence

M: Kana nufin baicin waɗannan da ka zana, akwai wasu kaya kiɗa kuma?

I: Ai, na gaya maka waɗannan duk kayan kiɗan zamani ne kurum. Bahaushe yana da kayan kiɗa iri-iri bila-adadin.

bila-adadin, uncountable

M: To, ko za ka iya bayyana mani su?

I: Me zai hana? Sai dai kamar yadda na gaya maka, suna da yawan gaske. Saboda

haka, zan ba ka su ne kurum a takaice.

a takaice, in brief

Ka sani cewa akwai, na daya, kayan kade-kade. Na biyu, akwai kayan bushe-bushe. Na uku, akwai kayan goge-goge da ire-irensu. Kuma kowanne yana da kashi-kashi da dama.

goge-goge, perform on stringed instrument by rubbing

Ta fannin kayan kade-kade, akwai wadanda ake kadawa da makadi, da wadanda ake kadawa da hannu ko wani abu dabam. Akwai kanana da kuma manya. A cikin wadanda ake kadawa da hannu kuma kanana, akwai kamar su kuntukuru, kanzagi, taushi, da sauransu. Wadanda ake kadawa da makadi kuma, akwai su gangi, ganga, kalangu, tambari, da sauransu. Duk wadannan, a rufe suke da fata.

kada, play musical instrument

kuntukuru, small lead drum
kanzagi lead drum
taushi, wooden drum with closed ends
gangi, medium-sized drum
ganga, standard-sized drum
kalangu, talking drum
tambari, large wooden drum with closed end
siriki, bamboo flute
tillibori, large flute similar to **siriki**
busar kara, corn stalk flute
kakaki, trumpet
algaita, small trumpet
zilli, child's trumpet
kaho, horn
shantu, long gourd trumpet
goge, cello

M: To, na ji kadan daga cikin kayan kade-kade. Su kuma kayan bushe-bushe fa?

I: Su kuma kayan bushe-bushe, akwai adubuwa kamar su siriki, tillibori, busar kara, kakaki, algaita, liko, damalgo, sarewa, kusumburwa, zilli, kaho, shantu, da sauransu.

M: Ban ji ka ambaci goge ba. Ko san kuwa, akwai shi a kasar Hausa.

I: Haba, saurin me kake? Ai ina zuwa kansu. Su fanninsu dabam. Su ne fannin tsarkiya ko yazga; kamar su goge, kuntigi, molo, garaya, gurmi, kukuma, lasha, da sauransu.

tsarkiya, guitar string
yazga, horse hair

M: Lalle Hausawa, kuna da kayan kida da yawa. Wane iri ne za a yi amfani da shi a wasan kofar gidan Sarkin Makada?

I: Ni kaina, ban sani ko ba. Na san dai, an gayyaci makada da mawaka da dama. Domin haka, zan tafi. Na san dole abin zai ba da sha'awa kwarai.

M: In ka yarda, zan tafi tare da kai.

I: Me zai hana? Ka zo, mu tafi. Ko babu komai, ka ga wasu daga cikin kayan kidan da na zana maka. Sai dai akwai wani

mahimmin abu da nake son in gaya maka.

M: Me ne ne kuma?

I: A'a, ba wani abu ba ne, sai dai bambanci tsakanin kaɗe-kaɗen zamani da na gargajiya. Na fahinci a zamananci, kiɗa kurum ake so a ji yana tashi, don a yi ta rawa. Amma a saurari abin da mawaƙi ke faɗi, shi ma abu ne muhimmi ƙwarai. Wani lokaci ma, sauraron mawaƙi don fahintar abin da yake faɗi, shi ya fi mahimmanci. Shi ya sa a kowace ƙungiya ta masu kiɗa, mawaƙin cikinsu shi ne babban, kumashi ne shahararrensu. Shahararsa kuma, ta danganci irin azancinsa, da fasaharsa, karin waƙoƙinsa, salonsa, makaɗansa, da sauransu.

shahararre, famous
azanci, skillful
fasaha, technique

M: Kai, na gode ƙwarai da wannan bayani.

I: Babu komai. In na shirya, zan zo in ɗauke ka a babur ɗina, don mu je wurin wasan.

babur, motorcycle

GRAMMAR

1. Ellipsis.

Note the following type of ellipsis, where most of the words of the relative clause have been omitted:

A cikin waɗanda ake kaɗawa da hannu kuma ƙanana, akwai ...
A cikin waɗanda ake kaɗawa da hannu kuma waɗanda suke ƙanana ne, akwai ...
Among the things that are struck with the hands and that furthermore are small are ...

A cikin abubuwan da suka fi yawa ko masu arha, akwai ...
A cikin abubuwa da suka fi yawa ko waɗanda suka fi arha, akwai ...
Among the things that are the most common or the least expensive are ...

LESSON 23

KAYAN SAWA

Jill: Barka da kasuwa. Yaya harka?

A'isha: Barka kadai. Harka alhamdu Lillahi!

J: Ina wucewa, sai na hangi shagonki cike da kaya iri-iri, har suka ba ni sha'awa. Shi ya sa na iso.

hanga, catch sight of
shago, room for commerce
sha'awa, interest

A: To, barka da zuwa! Ai, sayar da kayan sawa iri-iri na maza da mata, shi ne cinikina.

maza, males

J: Abin ya yi kyau. Da ma kuwa, ina son in yi wasu tambayoyi.

A: Babu laifi. Ki tambayi duk abin da kike so. In sha'allahu, zan ba ki amsa.

J: Na ga duk yawancin kayayyakin da kike sayarwa na zamani ne. Me ya sa haka?

zamani, present times

A: I, kin san ni 'yar kasuwa ce. Amfani nake nema. Kayayyakin zamanin sun fi sayuwa a yanzu. In da shekarun baya ne kika zo nan, da kin ga shagon cike da kayan gargajiya. Amma a yanzu din ma, in mutum ya nuna cewa irin kayan gargajiya yake so, sai in samo masa.

J: Ko za ki iya ba ni bayani kan kayayyakin sawa na Hausawa?

A: Kwarai kuwa. Sai dai kin san suna da yawa kwarai da gaske, amma ina iya ba ki bayani a takaice.

Akwai kayayyaki na yara maza da mata kamar yaddo, kuma akwai na manya, maza da mata. Amma duk wadannan sun kasu gida hudu. Na daya, su ne kayan da ake sawa yau da kullum. Na biyu kuma, akwai kayan sawa musamman wani lokaci na

shekara kamar lokacin ɗari ko lokacin zafi. Na uku kuma, akwai kayan da ake awa ɗon yin wata sana'a. Na huɗu kuma, shi ne abin da ake kira "ƙure akwati" ko kuma "ƙure adaka"--watau kayan da idan mutum ya sa, ke da ganinsa kin san ya yi ado ke nan.

ɗari, cold

sana'a, trade, profession

ƙure akwati, wearing the best one has

adaka, clothes box

J: Ko za ki bayyana mani kowanne da ɗai-ɗai a taƙaice?

ɗai-ɗai, one by one

A: A dunƙule, kayan maza, ana iya kasa su kashi uku. Abin suturta kai, da abin suturta gangan jiki, da kuma abin da ake suturta tsiraici, watau daga cibiya zuwa ƙafa. To fannin maza akwai hula da riga da kuma wando. Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai alhuta da riga da kuma zani.

a dunƙule, in a nutshell

suturta, clothe

gangan jiki, trunk of the body

hula, cap

zani, woman's wrapper

J: Na san tsakanin ababuwan suturta kai zuwa na suturta tsiraici, suna da yawan gaske. Amma zan bukaci misalai kaɗan daga kowannensu.

tsiraici, nakedness

A: To, ta fannin ababan suturta kai tun daga na gargajiya har ya zuwa na zamani, akwai su kabido, 'yar tumbutu, da dai sauransu. Kuma kowanne daga cikinsu, akwai su kala-kala, iri-iri.

fanni, regard, connection

kabido, grass raincoat

Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai adiko, alhuta, ɗan kwali, kallabi, saro, da sauransu.

kallabi, head tie

J: Ababuwan suturta gangan jiki kuma fa?

A: Aha, ababuwan suturta gangan jiki suna da yawan gaske. Kusan kashi-kashin ababan suturar Hausawa, wannan kashin shi ya fi kowanne yawa. Amma duk gaba ɗayansu, za a iya karkasa su gida huɗu.

A gida na farko, akwai riguna marasa hannu, kuma ƙananan gaske. A nan akwai kamar su 'yar shara, da jawaniya, da makamntansu. A gida na biyu kuma, akwai ƙananan riguna masu hannu--iyalin jamfa, da 'yar Jos, da makamantansu. A gida na uku kuma, akwai abin da za a iya kiransa "doguwar riga", domin kuwa yawancin rigunan da ke wannan kashin, a kan yi su ne in an sanya su sauko har ƙasa. Watau har zuwa gwiwa ko fiye. A wannan

jamfa, shirt worn under **babbar riga**

gwiwa, knee

fannin, akwai su kamar Hartum, kaftani, Jallabiya, kufta, gambari, kwakwata, da sauransu.

A gida na hudu kuma, akwai abin da za kira kungiyar babbar riga. A nan, ana iya kawo misalin su shakwara, riga aska biyu, da sauransu. Kamar yadda na rigaya na fadi duk wadannan fasalinsu daya ne, irin aiki da ake yi musu ne ke bambantasu. Kuma duk ta fannin maza ke nan.

J: To, ta fannin mata fa?

A: Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai riguna iri biyu. Da farko, akwai gajeriyar riga mai fasalin jamfar masa. Amma ba ta kai fadin ta maza ba. Hannayenta kuma sun fi na jamfar maza fadi da tsawo. Akwai kuma doguwar riga mai manyan hannaye iri-iri.

J: To, me za ki gaya mani game da suturun rufe tsiraici?

A: Suturun rufe tsiraici, watau cibiya zuwa kasa, su ma sun kasu gida-gida. Akwai kamar su walki, bante, kamfai, da kuma gajeren wando. Akwai kuma dogo wando wandz shi ma ya kasu kashi-kashi tun daga irin na gargajiya, har ya zuwa ga na zamani da dai sauransu.

Ta fannin mata kuma, akwai su fatari, dan tofi, sket, da sauran irin kananan suturun mata da yawanci sukan sa kafin su dora zani a kai.

J: Kai, na gode kwarai da wannan bayani da kika yi mini.

A: Ni ma na gode. Sai an jima.

APPENDIX

1. KINDS OF HAUSA CAPS

a. **habar-kado** This is a trapezium-shaped cap which is not widely used nowadays. It is made by simply joining the adjacent edges of two pieces of trapezium-shaped cloths. The name suggests its shape, a crocodile's jaw.

b. **marafiyo** This is a cap of the **Kube** family whose designs are mostly made up of small squares of different colors and hues arranged in an affixative manner. The cap is sometimes called **'yar Arab**, possibly because the design is beleive to have been imported from Arab countries.

c. **zanna-Bukar** This is also a cap of the **Kube** family whose designs are very much more elaborate and attractive. It is generally made with high quality thread, and this makes it much more expensive. It is in commemoration of a one time famous Minister in the Balewa government, Mr. Zanna Bukar Dipcharima, believed to be the first man to use it.

d. **fara** This is one of the caps imported from the Far East. It is made of thick wooden material. It comes in all sizes and colors. The red variety is by far the most popular.v

2. RIGUNA

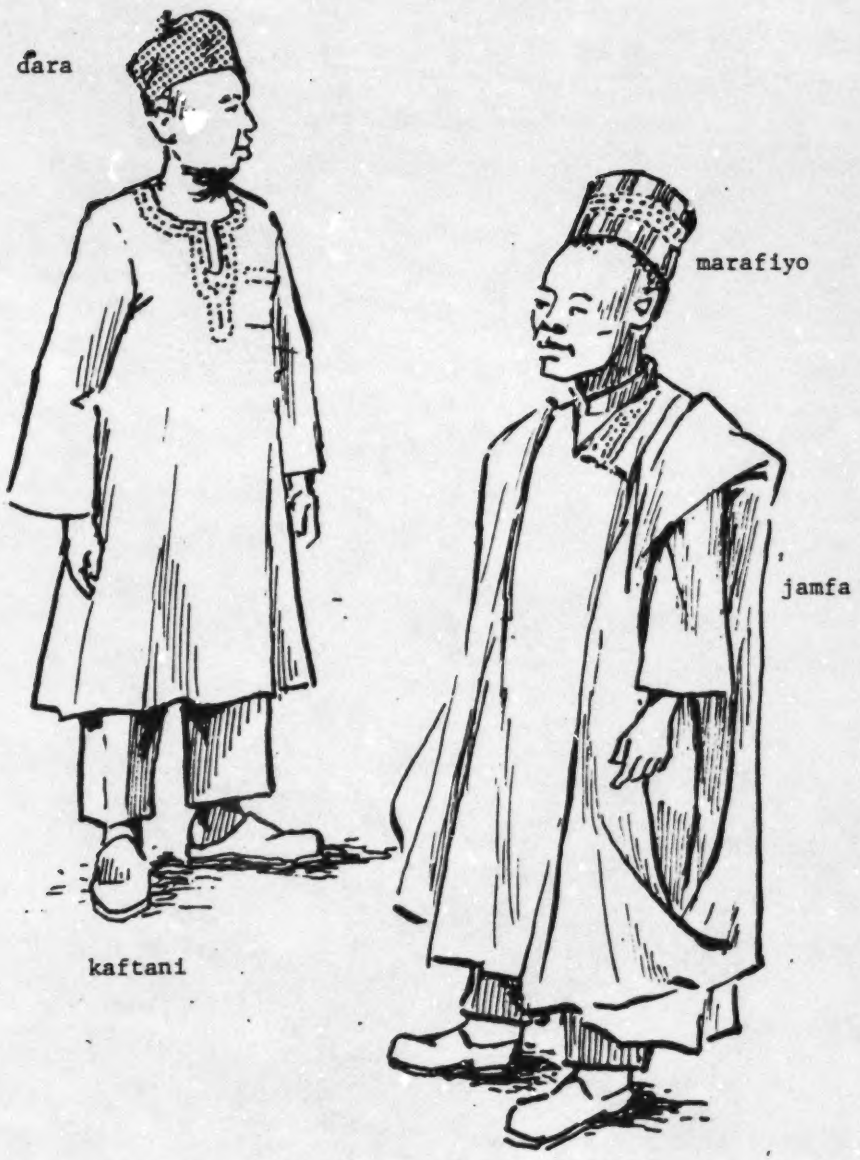
a. **kaftani** This is a long **riga** having the features of **jamfa**, except that it reaches up to the knees. It has two side pockets and a breast pocket. It is normally worn as complete attire with trousers and a cap to match. It is usually made of khaki material and has no designs. Most **kaftani** are either plain white or brownish.

b. **Jallabiya** This is simply an imitation of Sudanese national dress. Like **kaftani**, it is also plain and long. It reaches up to a few inches above the ankle. The material used is usually thin and white in color.

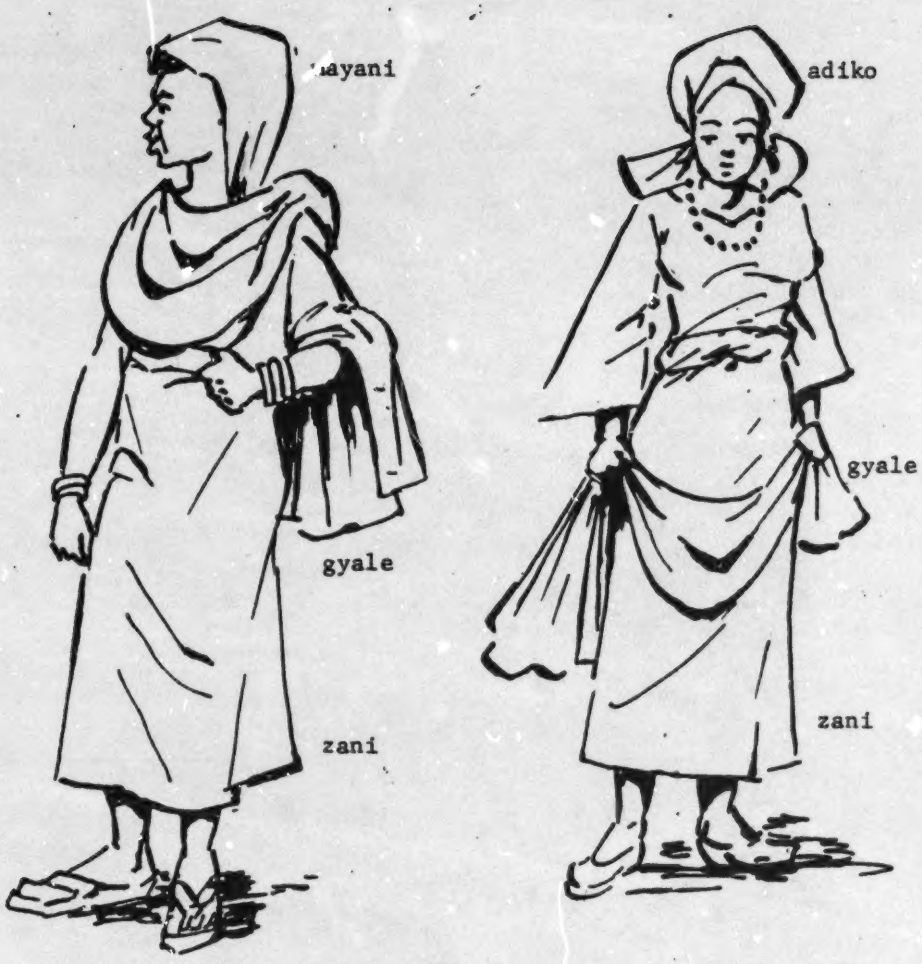
c. **kufta** This is the latest development in the long **riga** family. Its basic appearance is more like the **kaftani**, but it is made of material of higher quality. One special thing about it is its elaborate

embroidery or bernina designs, which are mostly concentrated in front of the neckline, the back, and upper shoulders.

ILLUSTRATIONS



KAYAN MAZA



KAYAN MATA

GRAMMAR

1. Counterfactual **da.**

da or **in da** introduces an "if" clause which is contrary to fact. The following "then" clause is introduced by **da** or **da sai:**

In da shekarun baya ne kika zo nan, da kin ga shagon cike da kayan gargajiya
If you had come here years ago, you would have seen this shop full of traditional clothing

Along with introducing clauses in the perfective, **da** can also introduce clauses in **ne/ce** or clauses with a habitual meaning. E.g.:

In da kai ne, da na taimaka maka
If it were you, I would help you
If it had been you, I would have helped you

In da ke ce ke magana, da sai mu saurara
If it were you talking, we would be listening

In da kakan zo da wuri, da sai in yafe maka makarar da ka yi
If you were in the habit of coming on time, then I would excuse you this lateness

(In) da kina magana, da kin kare kani
If you could speak (that is, if you were not a deaf mute), you would defend yourself

Note that the counterfactual conditional clause of the last sentence is appropriate only if interpreted in a habitual sense. That is, in the last example, it must mean either the person in question is a deaf mute or that this person does not speak for some other reason.

VOCABULARY

1. **a yanzu**, nowadays

Kayayyakin zamani sun fi sayuwa a yanzu
Modern clothing sells better nowadays

A yanzu muna fama da rashin kuɗi
Currently we're suffering from a lack of funds

Note the contrast in meaning with **yanzu**, which points more specifically to the present moment:

Ka zo nan yanzu
Come here right now

Yanzu na gane
Now I understand (whereas before I didn't)

2. **gaske**, noun modifier

Nouns denoting attributes (quantity, size, beauty, etc.), and adjectives may be modified by **gaske**. In this case, the noun or adjective takes the genitival link:

yawan gaske
ƙarfin gaske
girman gaske
kyan gaske

3. **fiye**, more.

Har ƙasa, watau har zuwa gwiwa ko fiye
Down to the ground; that is, down to the knee or further

Zan ba ki kaji biyar, ko fiye da haka
I'll give you five chickens or more

Ya ba ni hatsi fiye da buhu arba'in
He gave me more than forty sacks of grain

Ka ɗinka mini riga gajeriya kamar wannan, ko ma fiye da haka
Make me a shirt that is short like this, or even shorter
Make me a shirt that is short like this, or a little bit longer

LESSON 24

GININ TUKWANE

Alhaji: Ko kana da ruwan sanyi, ka ɗan ɗiba mani? Tun jiya, ba ni da wuta a shagona. Don haka, babu ruwan sanyi a firji.

firji, refrigerator
wuta, fire, electricity
shago, shop
layi, line

I: Ai, ni ma, babu wuta a shagona tun jiya. Ka san layinmu ɗaya da ku. Amma in ruwan sanyi ne kake so, akwai shi. Tun jiya na zuba shi a tulu. Na tabbata yanzu ya yi sanyi.

tabbata, be sure

A: Kana nufin ban da firji har akwai wani abu mai sanyaya ruwa??

ban da, besides

I: Kwarai kuwa! Ai, tun kafin a san wani abu wai shi firji a ƙasar nan, ake da abubuwan ajiye ruwa don ya yi sanyi a sha. Waɗannan abubuwa suna nan kuwa har yanzu. Kana nufin ka ce ba ka san tulu da amfanin da ake yi da shi ba??

A: Haka ne kuwa fa! Af, ka ga wannan ya tuno mini da wani abu da nake zucci-zuccin in tambaya tun tuni. Na san tulu, da ƙasa ake gina shi. Na san akwai abubuwa da dama da masu aikin ginin tukwane suke yi. Amma in an tsare ni, ko da kuɗi, ba zan iya bayyana su ba.

zucci-zucci, keen desire
tulu, clay water pot
tukunya, pl. **tukwane**, pot
tsare, protect

I: Ai babu mamaki. Ku masu hali ba ku faye amfani da waɗannan abubuwa ba. Sai mu. Don haka, zan iya ba ka bayani a kansu.

mai hali, well to do person

A: Zan yi matuƙar farin ciki in ka yi haka ɗin.

I: Yawancin abubuwa dangin tukwane, ana yinsu ne da yumɓu ko dandanƙuwa ko wata ƙasa ta masumman da aka haɗa. Shi yumɓu, ƙasa ne mai laushin gaske da kuma danƙon gaske. Akwai yumɓu iri-iri. Wani ya fi wani laushi ko danƙo, da kuma kyau. Akwai su kala-kala. Akwai ja, wanda shi ya fi kowanne kyau. Akwai

dangi, relation
yumɓu, clay
dandanƙuwa, clay
laushi, smoothness
danƙo, stickinessms

ƙara siririncewa. A hankali, a hankali, har siffar abin da yake bukatar aiwatarwa ta bayyana.

sirirince, become thin

Sa'an nan, zai gyaggyara da hannu. Zai mimmiƙe inda ya tanƙware, ko inda ya lotse da sauransu. In ya gamsu da wannan, sai ya ajiye shi, ya kuma ɗauki wani curin ƙasar.

miƙe, stretch out

A: Shi ke nan, sai a kai kasuwa, a sayar?

I: Ina? Ai, sai an yi gashi. Kafin ma a yi wannan, sai an bar ta ta bushe raɗau. Da zarar ta bushe, sai a haɗa mata wuta, a ƙona ta kamar na rabin sa'a. In ta huce, aka duba, aka ga ba ta yi lamba ba, watau babu wani tsagi a jikinta, to, bukata ta biya ke nan--an yi sabuwar tukunya.

gashi, heating
raɗau, completely

A: Sai a fara amfani da ita?

I: Kwarai kuwa! Amma duk abin da na gaya maka, tarihin tukunya ke nan. Akwai abubuwa da daman gaske da ake ginawa. Muhimman hanyoyin yinsu kusan duk ɗaya ne. Sai 'yan bambamce-bambamce da ba a rasa ba dangane da irin siffofinsu da girmansu.

siffa, shape

A: To, ko za ka zana mani wasu daga cikin wa'annan abubuwa?

I: Kwarai kuwa. Ka ga akwai su tukunya, da kasko, da dai sauransu.

kasko, small earthenware bowl

A: Kai, na gode ƙwarai da wannan bayani.

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baƙi kuma da akwai fari.

Wani lokaci, masu ginin tukwane sukan sha wahalar samun yumɓu. Amma da yake aikin gina tukware sana'arsu ce, kuma sun san abin da suke bukata dangane da ƙasar gina tukwane. Sukan iya haɗa wata ƙasa dabam, ba yumɓu ba, da wasu abubuwa na musamman don su ta da wata irin ƙasa mai kamar yumɓu, su gina tukwane da ita.

ta da, create

A: Kai! Lalle mutane da fasaha suke! Shi ya sa ake cewa, "Bakin da Allah ya tsaga ba ya hana masa abinci." To, daga nan, yaya zai yi da ƙasar?

fasaha, cleverness
tsaga, cut

I: To, da zarar ya sami ƙasar nan, in mai kayu ce, shi ke nan. In kuma ba mai kyau ba ce, sai ya yi dukkan abin da zai iya yi don ya gyara ta, kamar ciccire ƙananan duwatsu daga cikinta, ko dandaƙa ta don ta ƙara laushe, ko kuma zuba mata wani abu don ta ƙara danko.

Daga nan, zai ɗebi curin ƙasa daidai, gwargwadon irin abin da ya yi niyyar aiwatarwa. Sa'an nan, zai ɗauki kayan aikinsa. Kayan aikinsa kuwa, ba su fi wasu duwatsu na musamman guda uku ba. Da ƙarami, da madaidaici, da kuma babba.

curi, lump
aiwata, create

Zai ɗauki ɗaya daga cikin duwatsun nan. Ya jawo curin ƙasar nan zuwa gabansa. Sai ya fara dandaƙar curin nan daga tsakiya. Yana yi, yana juyawa yadda wani gurbi zai bayyana a tsakiyar. Zai yi ta dandaƙar gurbin nan, yana juyawa. Gurbin zai ta ƙara fadi da zurfi. Shi kuma curin, yana

tsakiya, middle

zurfi, depth

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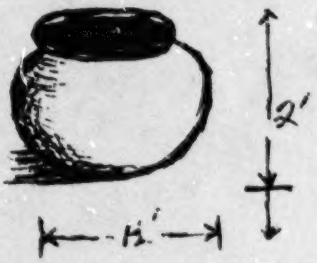
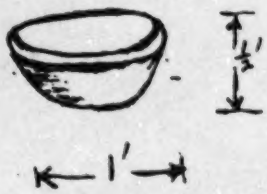
ILLUSTRATIONS

Wasu daga cikin Abubuwan da Ake Ginawa da Yumɓu

1. tukunya

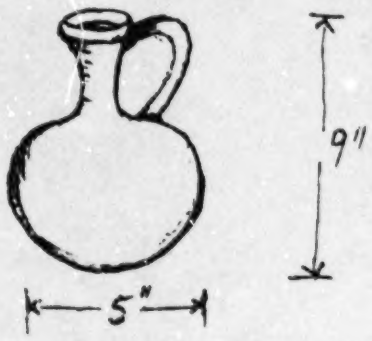


2. kasko

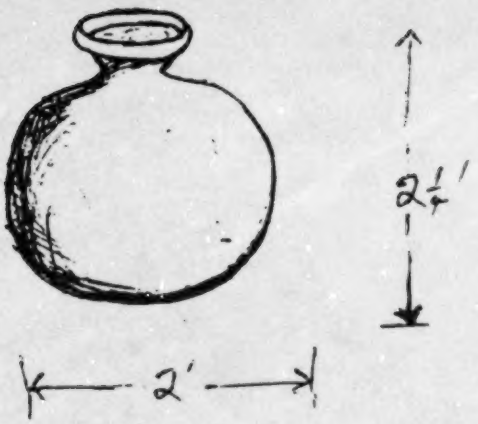


3. kwatanniya This has exactly the same shape as kasko. But it is larger and deeper, maybe about thesize of tukunya.

4. buta



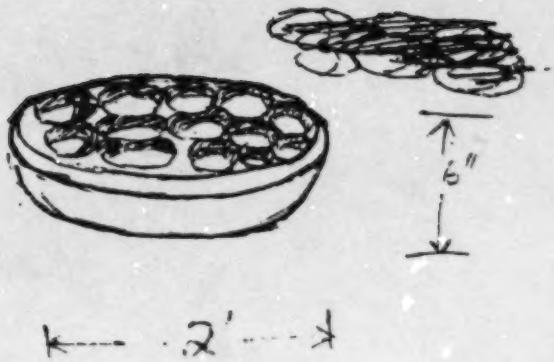
5. lutu



6. **randa** This has exactly the same shape as **tukunya**, but it differs in size. **Randa** may be twice as big as **tukunya**, or even bigger. Also, while **randa** is almost always used for keeping large quantities of drinking water, **tukunya** may be used for anything: cooking, keeping liquids, etc.

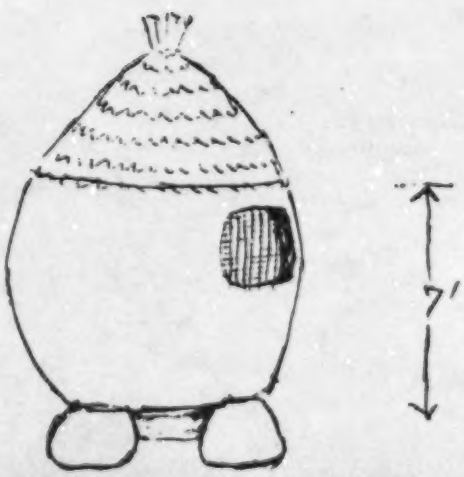
7. **fitilar taßo**

8. tanderu



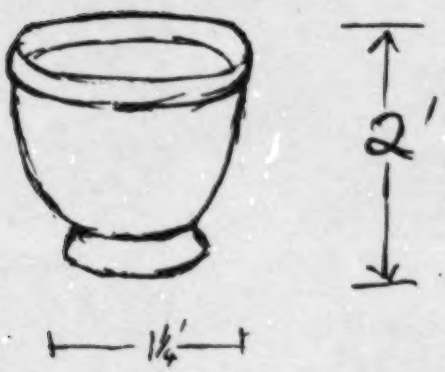
9. kaskon jin wuta

10. rumbun kasa

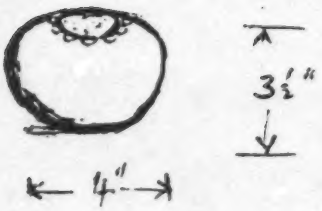


11. akurkin kaji

12. kaskon furanni



13. kuttun tawada



GRAMMAR

TIME EXPRESSIONS

jiya	yesterday
shekaran jiya	day before yesterday
shekaran jiya waccan	three days ago
kwanan nan	recently
kwana-kwanan nan	very recently
tun	since
tuni	long ago
tuntuni	long ago
tun tuntuni	a very long time ago
... da ya wuce	... ago
... da ya shige	... ago
... da ya shuɗe	... ago
ɗazu	a while ago
ɗazu-ɗazu	just a while ago
ɗazu-ɗazun nan	just a while ago

PRESENT:

yanzu	now
yanzu-yanzu	just now
yau	today

FUTURE:

kashegari	the following day
gobe	tomorrow
jibi	day after tomorrow
gata	three days from now
citta	four days from now
har abadi	forever
har mahadi	indefinitely
sai illa ma sha allahu	indefinitely
da zarar	as soon as